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29,421

Beame Defeated in N.Y.C. Primary

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City was defeated in the city's primary election yesterday. Beame, 71, winding up his political and governmental career that began shortly after World War II, conceded shortly after 7 a.m. in a talk in which he said he was "in good luck" and his son and leading challenger, Bernard, began the mayor said: "I give this city every bit of my strength and my best devotion during my most difficult years of crisis. I've not let this city down."



Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City bites his lip and fights to hold back tears after his defeat in primary.

179,495 votes or 20 per cent, Mr. Cuomo had 170,031 votes or 19 per cent, Mr. Beame had 162,808 or 18 per cent, and Mrs. Abzug had 150,810 or 17 per cent. In a two-way Republican contest, state Sen. Roy Goodman, 47, won nomination with 56 per cent of the vote over radio talk-show host Barry Farber with 44 per cent.

Mrs. Abzug's defeat, the second in two years, may end her career in elective politics. She lost last year to Daniel Moynihan in the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate nomination. Tentative Victory A Cuomo-Koch runoff would represent at least a tentative victory for the mayoral campaign strategy of Gov. Hugh Carey, who had taken the politically risky step of intervening in the primary to avoid a possible choice between the mayor and Mrs. Abzug.

By U.S. Currency Controller

Lance Dealings Termed Mistakes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The government's chief bank regulator today characterized director Bert Lance as a "who unknowingly violated a key part" of federal law in banking dealings.

bank expense accounts for political purposes. "I don't believe we've acted frivolously," Mr. Heimann replied. The matters under Justice Department review are Mr. Lance's overdrafts in the First National Bank of California, and the use of bank accounts during his unsuccessful 1974 campaign for the Georgia Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Sen. Percy also said Mr. Lance wrote \$193,000 in checks dated Dec. 31, last year, to pay principal and interest on loans although Mr. Lance had only \$27,000 in his account, and asked Mr. Heimann whether Mr. Lance might have claimed an illegal interest deduction on his income tax.

In response to questioning by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., Mr. Heimann said Mr. Lance's overdrafts were "unsafe and unsound" banking practices but there apparently was "no intent to defraud." In another development, attorney Bobby Lee Cook rejected as "reckless" and "contrary to the record" statements by Billy Lee Campbell, his former client now serving eight years for embezzlement, implicating Mr. Lance in the crime involving the Calhoun bank Mr. Lance headed at the time.

Skepticism Voiced on Amin 'Coma'

15 Reported Executed in Uganda for Plotting

KAMPALA, Sept. 9.—Fifteen men convicted of plotting against President Idi Amin were lined up and shot one by one by a firing squad in front of a large crowd here today, according to a report by a witness.

Twelve of the men had been convicted last month of plotting to overthrow the Ugandan President in a coup allegedly planned for last Jan. 25, the sixth anniversary of Marshal Amin's accession to power.

The other three men were sentenced in July on treason and murder charges. A large crowd watched near the Queen's Clock Tower on the outskirts of Kampala, the site on which a number of guerrillas were killed by a firing squad in 1973, the first such public execution in Uganda.

Papers Signed Uganda's Military Defense Council had ordered the convicted men to be shot and President Amin signed the execution papers on Tuesday.

Those killed included teachers, businessmen and former government officials. Radio Uganda, monitored in London, said: "Life President Idi Amin has warned that anybody, be he a minister or high-ranking security officer or a civilian, who engages in subversive activities against Uganda is actually committing suicide."

Marshall Amin earlier rejected a plea for clemency for the men from President William Tolbert of Liberia. He said he was bound to obey the unanimous decision of the defense council to carry out the executions.

No Response The President did not respond publicly to other clemency appeals, including one from President Omar Bongo of Gabon, the current president of the Organization of African Unity. There was no official confirmation from the Ugandan authorities that the men had been executed, but a Ugandan Information Ministry official said he

heard a volley of shots in the city 10 minutes after the men were due to face the firing squad. Diplomatic sources in Kampala, reached by telephone from Nairobi, confirmed the executions had taken place. After the shootings the bodies were taken away for burial, the sources said. Skepticism Voiced The men were executed 24 hours after a mystery developed concerning Marshal Amin's health and whereabouts. A top aide to the President, Maj. Bob Astles, a native Briton, had reported by telephone that Marshal Amin was "in a coma" following an operation at Kampala's Mulago Hospital. Some diplomats in Kampala

Criticism Of Israel Renewed By Carter

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Carter today reiterated the U.S. position that the establishment of permanent Israeli settlements in occupied territory is illegal, adding that he would discuss the matter with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan later this month.

Mr. Carter made his statement a day after Israeli Agricultural Minister Ariel Sharon said in Tel Aviv that several new Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank had been set up secretly in the last month. Asked about the reported settlements, Mr. Carter said: "Our country has taken a consistent stand for many years that the establishment of settlements in occupied territories on the West Bank and otherwise by the Israelis is illegal and obviously this creates a problem."

Mr. Sharon, a former general who led Israeli forces across the Suez Canal in 1973 and nearly accomplished the encirclement and destruction of the Egyptian Army, has recently embarrassed his colleagues by making public pronouncements on large-scale plans for new settlements in territory conquered during the 1967 Middle East war.

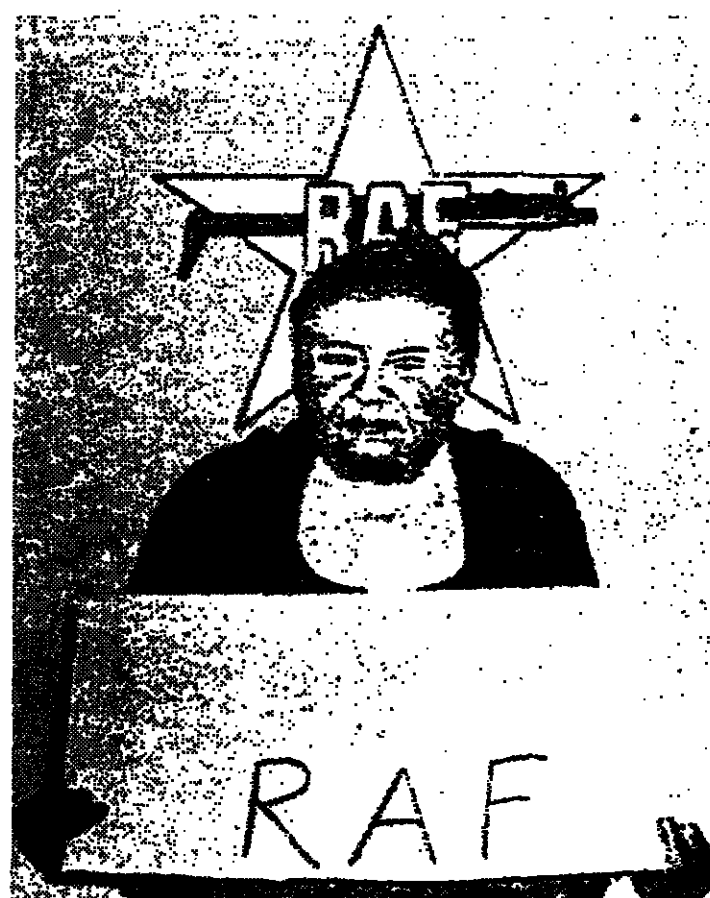
Settlements Denied The Zionist Federation, which has the responsibility for establishing settlements, denied that any new ones had been set up secretly on the West Bank during the last month.

The Israeli government had officially recognized three settlements in recent months, prompting international criticism, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin recently has tried to carefully control any government reference to this issue.

Asked today whether such settlements make peace efforts in the Middle East more difficult, Mr. Carter said, "Obviously this creates additional problems." He added, "I will be meeting with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan later on this month and this will be one of the items on the agenda."

Mr. Dayan will be in New York later this month for the United Nations General Assembly session. The administration has said it will meet with Israeli and Arab foreign ministers in discussions on resolving the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

In answer to a question of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



This is a slightly retouched copy of a photo received by the Bonn bureau of Agence France-Presse showing West German industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer holding a poster beneath a symbol of the kidnappers' organization.

Anniversary of Death

Strict Maoist Thought Is Under Fire in Peking

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (WP).—China has marked the anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's death with its first open attack on slavish adherence to Marxist-Leninist-Maoist thought, once an unassailable dogma for all Chinese.

In a lengthy article in the theoretical journal Red Flag, the post-Mao leadership also bluntly admitted that party officials have been lying about conditions in China to square themselves with official policy. The article, by Politburo member Nieh Jung-cheng, said that all such glossing over of the truth must end and that Mao's thought must be used as a guide, not as a substitute for practical solutions to changing problems.

The article, broadcast over the Peking radio and monitored here, ends a year in which Mao's successors have made remarkable changes in his policies while insisting that they were following his instructions.

Correct Attitude But the article in Red Flag's September issue said, "To persist in upholding the work style of seeking truth from facts, we must have a correct attitude when dealing with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought."

"To study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought," said Mr. Nieh, a 78-year-old army veteran of the Long March, "we must master its spiritual essence, study its stand, views and methods, regard its basic theory as our guide to action, and firmly combat the tendencies to make use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought as dogma in order to disregard time, locations and conditions." The statement brings the new administration of Communist party Chairman Hua Guo-feng

closer than ever before to changing Mao-inspired policies.

Since Mao's death a year ago today, some of his closest followers, including his wife, Chiang Ching, have disappeared from sight. Scores of veteran party and army officials, like Mr. Nieh, have returned to power after a decade in which their efforts to dampen Mao's enthusiasm for a true classless society made them politically suspect.

Traditional dramas, operas and art-banned for being insufficiently revolutionary—have returned to public view. Foreign trade, once said to violate Mao's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Turkey Raises Commodity Costs To Fight Deficit

ANKARA, Sept. 9 (AP).—Turkey's rightist coalition government announced price rises today ranging from 26 to 114 per cent for petroleum products, cement, iron, steel and paper—all produced by state enterprises.

Postal services went up by 100 to 150 per cent and domestic airline fares also rose by 50 to 70 per cent. Many Turks feared that the increases would generate a chain of increases, accelerating inflation, which already has reached an annual rate of 30 per cent.

The increases were presented as one portion of an economic stability package necessitated by a \$3.2-billion trade deficit and severe foreign exchange shortage, as well as losses by state enterprises of \$2.5 billion last year. The price of gasoline, previously subsidized, went up 31.4 cents for a liter of normal gasoline.

Geneva Lawyer Chosen

Germans Accept Kidnap Liaison

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The government informed the kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer through broadcasts this afternoon that it agreed to a Geneva lawyer, Denis Payot, as a middleman in negotiations to free the president of the West German employers' and industry federations.

Mr. Payot's name was put forward by the terrorists in a letter to the authorities Tuesday in which they proposed that the lawyer and Martin Niemoller, a Protestant churchman, accompany 11 ultra-leftists on an airplane flight to a country of their choice.

It was not immediately clear whether the urban guerrilla commandos who abducted Mr. Schleyer had also accepted the Geneva lawyer as a middleman. The terrorists reportedly declared in a message received by the government earlier today that a go-between was unnecessary.

The "crisis staff" met again in Bonn this afternoon. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met with key members of his Cabinet, leaders of all major parties and high officials.

The government so far has neither accepted nor expressly rejected the kidnappers' deal whereby the life of Mr. Schleyer would be spared in exchange for the release from jail of the 11 extremists—five women and six men.

Mr. Schleyer was abducted by 10 to 15 gunmen in an ambush in a Cologne suburb Monday afternoon. His driver and three bodyguards were killed.

The Swiss lawyer, Mr. Payot, is secretary-general of an international federation for human rights.

The government said today that Mr. Payot had accepted in principle to serve as a go-between. He was reportedly contacted by West German diplomats in Switzerland earlier this week.

Not a Mediator Mr. Payot's role would, in the view of officials here, be something less than that of a mediator; he would not make proposals of his own but would only relay messages.

The Geneva lawyer said in his office today that he was in touch with West German authorities. Later he announced he would be available tonight to receive information from the kidnappers and forward messages to them.

The choice of a go-between in Switzerland apparently was meant to guarantee to the terrorists that the West German security services could not tap his telephones.

Officials here explained that the authorities had suggested to the kidnappers the use of a go-between because communication by way of letters from the kidnappers and replies by the government over radio and television had been cumbersome.

The unstated purpose of the government's push for a middleman appeared to be to involve the terrorists in a "dialogue," gaining time for the police.

Earlier today, the Bonn office of Agence France-Presse received a letter purporting to have been sent by the kidnappers. A photo was attached, showing Mr. Schleyer as a captive in what seemed a secret prison.

A five-pointed star and the letters RAF were displayed behind and above Mr. Schleyer. The letters stand for Red Army Faction, an anarchist underground group.

Enclosed in the message was a note in what appeared to be Mr. Schleyer's handwriting, stating that "under the circumstances" he was well.



Hans Friderichs

Bonn Minister Of Economics Will Resign

BONN, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Economics Minister Hans Friderichs said today that he will resign shortly to join one of West Germany's largest commercial banks, whose director was killed by terrorists July 30.

Mr. Friderichs said that he also will resign as a member of parliament of Foreign Minister Hans-Friedrich Genscher's Free Democratic party, which forms a coalition with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats.

Mr. Friderichs said that he will join the Dresdner Bank, the country's second largest commercial bank. Juergen Ponto, the Dresdner bank's chairman of the board, was killed by terrorists in his home near Frankfurt July 30.

Free Democratic party spokesman Josef Gerwald said that Mr. Friderichs would probably remain at his post until the end of this month.

Mr. Gerwald said that Mr. Friderichs planned to participate in next Thursday's parliamentary debate on the economic situation.

Little Success Mr. Schmidt's government has had little success in combating economic stagnation and unemployment, although it succeeded in slowing the inflationary rate in the last month.

According to the Federal Statistics Office, the August price index for all private households was up 3.9 per cent against the same month last year.

By comparison, the living cost index in July was up 4.3 per cent against the same month last year. The slowdown in the inflationary rate, however, was coupled with a continuing economic stagnation, resulting in nearly a million unemployed.

Foreign Minister Genscher and Wolfgang Mijschke, the Free Democratic parliamentary party whip, asked Chancellor Schmidt last night to replace Mr. Friderichs with Otto Lambsdorff.

Mr. Lambsdorff is a Free Democratic member of parliament and the party's chief economic expert. Mr. Friderichs became minister of economics in 1972.

Mr. Friderichs said that his decision to resign had nothing to do with the government's economic policies.

In its recent monthly report, the Ministry of Economics painted a grim picture of West Germany's economic situation.

"There are indications that economic growth, which already leveled off in the first quarter, apparently slowed down further in the second quarter," the report said.

In an interview with the newspaper Bild Zeitung, Mr. Friderichs rejected suggestions that economic stagnation and the high unemployment rate prompted his decision to resign as economics minister.

"No. The problems confronting me at the Dresdner bank will not be smaller. On the other hand, I succeeded in pushing through the essentials of my market concepts during my tenure as minister. Moreover, the Federal Republic (of West Germany) is much better off economically than most of its neighbors," Mr. Friderichs said.

He said that Chancellor Schmidt showed "great understanding" for his decision to quit.



Tongsun Park talks with newsmen Friday in Seoul.

Polish Workers in Strike

WARSAW, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—A strike at a factory in central Poland won a disputed wage payment after two brief strikes last week. The Workers' Defense Committee said today.

Polish authorities have taken action against the strikers, a spokesman for the dissident committee said. He said that at one point the dispute, the central committee of the Polish Communist party sent a representative to talk to the strikers at a factory in Pabjanice.

He said that the affair had ended and that the workers each earned about 900 zloty (about \$100) a month. Average earnings at the plant are about 3,000 zloty a month.

Says U.S. Is Powerless to Avert It

Vatican Article Acknowledges Rise of Europe's Communists

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The Vatican's weekly magazine said today that France, Italy and Spain soon may bring the Communists into their governments and there is little that the United States can do about it.

"It is obvious that even a mere participation in power by the Communist parties in some Western countries such as Italy, France and possibly Spain... would mark a substantial success for the Soviet Union," the magazine *L'Osservatore Della Domenica* said in an editorial by former Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini.

"As things stand, the hypothesis does not seem remote from reality," Mr. Alessandrini wrote. "Nor can one see how the United States could oppose an action carried out in line with the self-determination of peoples."

Candid Reference
Although Mr. Alessandrini's weekly editorials on world affairs do not necessarily reflect official views, this was the most candid reference to date in a Vatican news medium to the possibility of Communists entering the government of Italy, which surrounds the 108.7-acre papal state on all sides.

The Italian Communists gained

heavily in parliamentary elections last year, polling 34.4 per cent of the vote to 28.7 for the long-dominant Christian Democrats. They have cooperated with Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti for 14 months by means of benevolent abstention from veto and have a growing role in making policy.

In France, polls have shown the Socialist-Communist leftist alliance leading the rightist alliance of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the campaign for the parliamentary elections next March.

Vatican Tolerant
Spain's small Communist party, legalized after the death of Francisco Franco, has gained considerable prestige since its leader, Santiago Carrillo, engaged in a dispute with Moscow over human rights.

In recent years, the Vatican has tried to normalize relations with the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe in an attempt to make life easier for tens of millions of Roman Catholics living in those countries. But it has taken care to do nothing that could help Communists win power in the West.

A 1946 decree by Pope Pius XII, excommunicating all Communists from the Roman Catholic Church, technically is still in force but is generally ignored. There was a considerable storm in the Italian press when a parish priest recently barred a Communist surgeon from serving as godfather for a baby.

Communists Hacked

MILAN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Communist leader Lodovico Lombardi was hooded by extreme leftist youths today while addressing a rally of some 20,000 strikers here.

A four-hour strike had been called to protest unemployment. Mr. Lombardi's speech was disrupted by about 800 youths, identified as members of ultra-leftist organizations. Some were reported injured in clashes with strikers.

Meanwhile, 750,000 workers in northern Italy went on strike for four hours to press the government to stop price increases and safeguard job security.

16 Die, 130 Hurt As an Express Derails in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 9 (AP).—Sixteen persons were killed and 130 injured yesterday when the front section of an express train derailed near Asyut in upper Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The express was bound for Asyut from Cairo. The accident occurred outside the Nile valley town of Asyut, 40 kilometers north of its destination.

The Interior Ministry said that it was not clear whether it was due to mechanical failure or human error. Newspapers reported the driver as saying that he noticed his brakes were malfunctioning shortly after he left Cairo. Despite repeated complaints to station masters along the line, he was told to proceed, the newspaper quoted him as saying.

But local officials maintained the accident occurred when the train failed to pick up a signalman at the start of a temporary detour and sped on.

Good 1st Quarter

The Premier said the trade deficit for the first quarter of this year was down to 2.38 trillion lire (about \$2.6 billion), compared with 3.07 trillion lire (about \$3.5 billion) in the first quarter of last year.

Foreign currency reserves, not counting gold, jumped in six months from a "danger level" of \$2.6 billion to \$5.2 billion, after Italy repaid \$813 million of an International Monetary Fund loan.

Mr. Andreotti said, however, "It would be an utter mistake to believe that the difficulties have been overcome and that we can go back to a less vigilant policy."

Correction

In editions of the IHT dated Sept. 9, a photo caption referred to Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos as "president" of Panama. The president of Panama is Demetrio Lakso. Gen. Torrijos, generally referred to as the "strong man" of Panama, is commander-in-chief of the National Guard.



A London woman brandishes a loaf of bread that she bought after queuing patiently at a bread shop Friday.

Major Bread Strike Is Set In Britain as Talks Collapse

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—As housewives lined up for already dwindling supplies of bread, hopes collapsed today of averting a walkout by 57,000 bakery workers in two-thirds of the country.

Chances of heading it off disappeared when talks involving the government conciliation service, the bakers' union and the employers broke down 12 hours before the strike deadline.

The bakers scheduled a walkout as of 8 a.m. tomorrow in England and Wales. Scottish bakers were not affected.

The strike was preceded by unofficial walkouts of employees of three bakery chains, leading to shortages and lining up for bread since early in the week.

Bread Rationed

Family bakeries, not affected by the strike, rationed customers. "Sorry, no bread," notices appeared in many stores, and in Birmingham city center, police marshaled one slowly moving queue of more than 200 persons.

"It's just like the war," said an old woman who waited 30 minutes for her ration of one loaf.

Leaders of the engineering union and the Newspaper Publishers Association met today to try to break the deadlock in the dispute that has halted Beaverbrook Newspapers in London.

The dispute that has halted production of the London editions of the Sunday Express,

West Africa, but a proclamation by the South African government Sept. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster said yesterday that South African whites were not prepared to "commit suicide" by accepting black majority rule.

Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Vorster warned that increased pressure could be expected, aimed at forcing black majority rule on Pretoria.

"While you are prepared to give essential rights to all people, you are not prepared to commit suicide," he said amid cheers and applause.

South Africa had "a calling to fulfill," Mr. Vorster said, and he doubted that world pressure would succeed. "A nation whose survival is threatened is never wrong," he said.

World Leaders

He said various world leaders had identified themselves—had told him that they saw South Africa as being ruled by the black majority in the future. "We will not satisfy the militants of the world in any other way than by accepting black majority rule," he said.

"You must therefore expect the pressure on South Africa to increase. They will see times without number how far they can push you," the Prime Minister said.

Earlier, he told his audience he would stop discussions with the five major United Nations Security Council members on the future of South-West Africa (Namibia) if the council went ahead and disputed South Africa's rights to the South-West Africa port of Walvis Bay.

Black Squatters Seized

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 9 (AP).—South African government officials raided two Anglican churches before dawn today and took away 100 black squatters temporarily housed in the compounds.

The blacks are among an estimated 26,000 squatters who lived in three shantytowns on the outskirts of Cape Town. Two shantytowns, Modderdam and Werkfontein, were demolished last month. The other, Unibell, is scheduled to be leveled on Thursday. In South Africa, blacks need permission to live in a white area.

Western Denial Issued

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Western officials denied last night that the five Western members of the Security Council knew of and approved a proposal to challenge South Africa's claim to sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay, the only deep-water port on the South-West Africa coast, was administered for more than 50 years by South-

Daily Express and Evening Standard started last weekend when 161 engineers were fired for holding a meeting during working hours, to discuss a pay claim.

This and other labor disputes plaguing Britain stem from the ending of the government's anti-inflation pay restraint and a return to what has been called "free collective bargaining" on wage rates.

The Lucas auto components firm was planning a new offer to its striking soldermakers tomorrow, which it hopes will end their 10-week strike over bonus payments.

The stoppage by the 1,200 toolmakers has resulted in the firing of thousands of other workers in the auto industry because of a shortage of equipment.

Six hundred strikers at the Jaguar auto engine works in Coventry agreed at a meeting today to resume work Monday. Local union officials said after the meeting that they still opposed the company's 5-per-cent pay offer, but had not yet decided how to continue the fight for the claimed increase of 230 a week.

The strike by air traffic controllers continued with no sign of any peace move. But apart from cutting domestic and short-haul flights by 40 per cent, it appeared to be having little effect on travelers.

Lies Eschewed

"It is impermissible for anyone to resort to deception, make false reports on achievements and cover up mistakes in order to gain honor and keep his position at the expense of the party's cause and the people's interests. Anyone who behaves in this way will in the end have his falsehoods exposed, and there will be no way for him to explain himself to the party. Some people have already tripped and fallen down on this question. They should take heed and make a determined effort to correct their mistakes," Mr. Nieh said.

Whether the Chinese will now stop using the preferred Maoist phrase—"The situation is excellent"—to describe any difficulty remains to be seen.

Park Refuses

To Go to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The House yesterday narrowly rejected an amendment aimed at cutting U.S. aid to South Korea in a vote that clearly reflected congressional uneasiness over charges of Korean influence-buying.

The vote took place a few hours after the South Korean government refused to return Mr. Park to the United States.

Ethiopia, Somalia Relief

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that it is undertaking a relief operation for the thousands of victims of the war between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Top Officials Present

Mao's Mausoleum Is Opened On Anniversary of His Death

PEKING, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—China marked the first anniversary today of Mao Tse-tung's death by formally opening his mausoleum in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

Led by his successor, Chairman Hua Guo-feng, party and state chiefs filed by the crystal sarcophagus.

A crowd of 10,000 elected representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers listened as Chairman Hua reiterated China's

determination to follow Mao's revolutionary line. He said that all China's successes were attributable to Mao, who would live in the hearts of the Chinese people forever.

[At the same time, the theoretical journal *Red Flag* published an article today by a Politburo member that urged a re-examination of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist thought, according to a broadcast by the Peking radio, monitored in Hong Kong.]

The ceremony, presided over by the frail, 80-year-old defense minister, Ye Hui-ying, opened with the playing of "The East Is Red." Then, Mr. Hua and the four Communist party vice-chairmen—Mr. Ye, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Mao's former bodyguard, Wang Tung-hsing—walked into the mausoleum to lay wreaths before a giant statue of the late chairman.

Wreaths Fill Streets

The leaders bowed three times, and walked to the entrance of the mausoleum to declare it open. In the square outside, thousands of paper wreaths were piled around the martyrs' monument and along the walls of the Forbidden City.

Official newspapers were filled with articles and photographs lauding Mao as the great teacher of the 500 million Chinese. Tonight, the nation will hear Mao's voice for the first time in years.

A recording of one of his early speeches is to be broadcast from roadside loudspeakers and on every radio station.

So far, the ceremonies honoring Mao have been low-keyed, with no sign of the mass grief that erupted after his death at 82 last year.

Reality Stressed
"The objective world is full of contradictions and change. Our thinking must realistically reflect such contradictions and changes. All correct ideas are subject to change on the basis of new location and conditions. Otherwise, they will become metaphysical ideas," Mr. Nieh wrote.

The Chinese still face enormous problems in building their industry and food production and resolving political disputes in several provinces.

"There are many problems that need to be solved on all fronts," Mr. Nieh said in the *Red Flag* article. "If the leading cadres satisfy themselves with general calls and with a few quotations as the basis for such calls, they will not be able to solve problems."

"To persist in the style of seeking truth from facts it is necessary to oppose empty talk and, especially, oppose the telling of lies," Mr. Nieh said. "When Lin Biao (a former defense minister who allegedly tried to kill Mao) and the 'Gang of Four' were running amok, some comrades were afraid to tell the truth and even hypocritically told lies. If, under the circumstances of that time, this was somewhat understandable, it is now very wrong to continue to tell lies. Whoever continues to do so is deliberately trying to go harm to the party, the country, the people and himself. Lies cannot last very long and will eventually be laid bare."

Lies Eschewed
"It is impermissible for anyone to resort to deception, make false reports on achievements and cover up mistakes in order to gain honor and keep his position at the expense of the party's cause and the people's interests. Anyone who behaves in this way will in the end have his falsehoods exposed, and there will be no way for him to explain himself to the party. Some people have already tripped and fallen down on this question. They should take heed and make a determined effort to correct their mistakes," Mr. Nieh said.

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Ethiopia, Somalia Relief

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that it is undertaking a relief operation for the thousands of victims of the war between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Public Trial Set
For Zaire Ex-Aide

KINSHASA, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Former Foreign Minister Ngoma Karl-I-Bond, who until his arrest last month was considered the second most powerful man in Zaire, goes on trial tomorrow in the state Security Court charged with high treason.

The official Zaire news agency said Mr. Ngoma, 31, is accused of having withheld from President Mobutu Sese Seko advance information about the armed invasion of Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) earlier this year.

Mr. Ngoma was President Mobutu's closest adviser for four years and was in charge of political affairs. If convicted, he faces the death penalty. The news agency said the trial would be broadcast live on state radio and television.

Sentences Denounced
He also denounced the demands made by the prosecutor, but many Dutch regarded the proposed sentences as far too light. The Moluccans were charged with unlawfully detaining citizens and illegal possession of firearms, for which Dutch law specifies a maximum 10 years.

In his address to the court, the prosecutor said: "Political motives can never be tolerated as an excuse for breaking the law. These acts cannot and may not be seen as politically motivated but must be treated as a violation of our laws."

The unrest in Assen today followed violence yesterday in which Moluccan gangs roamed the town with Molotov cocktails and set fire to two schools and damaged other buildings. A policeman was wounded in the stomach by a sniper.

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He also denounced the demands made by the prosecutor, but many Dutch regarded the proposed sentences as far too light. The Moluccans were charged with unlawfully detaining citizens and illegal possession of firearms, for which Dutch law specifies a maximum 10 years.

In his address to the court, the prosecutor said: "Political motives can never be tolerated as an excuse for breaking the law. These acts cannot and may not be seen as politically motivated but must be treated as a violation of our laws."

The unrest in Assen today followed violence yesterday in which Moluccan gangs roamed the town with Molotov cocktails and set fire to two schools and damaged other buildings. A policeman was wounded in the stomach by a sniper.

Airlift of U.S. Prisoners in Mexico Awaiting Treaty Implementation

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 9 (AP).—U.S. authorities plan an airlift of Americans imprisoned in Mexico to two unidentified California prisons as soon as the treaty for their exchange takes effect, reliable sources said yesterday.

The sources said "two or three" chartered commercial jets will be used, starting from Mexico City and picking up prisoners from collection points in northern Mexico on the way to California.

Once in the United States, the inmates will be transferred to prisons close to their homes, the sources said.

The treaty was signed in November. It has been ratified in both Mexico and the United States, but cannot take effect until 30 days after enabling legislation passes both houses of Congress.

The legislation is expected to be approved during the current session of Congress, which has set an adjournment date of Oct. 7. "We anticipate a minimum time lapse of two weeks between the time the legislation is reported out of committee and is passed by both houses," a source said.

Mexico and the United States then must exchange instruments of ratification, followed by the 30-day waiting period. "The United States wants to begin the transfer process a day or two after that and it should only take a few days before the planes begin the airlift," the source said.

There are about 600 Americans in Mexican jails, most on drug-related charges. There have been no official estimates of how many are eligible for release under the terms of the treaty.

Dutch Anti-Riot Police Storm Moluccan Quarter in Search

ASSEN, the Netherlands, Sept. 9 (AP).—Young South Moluccans rioted for the second day today and a public prosecutor demanded maximum jail terms of 10 years for seven of their compatriots on trial here for hijacking a train and seizing a schoolhouse in May.

Violence broke out as more than 100 crack Dutch anti-riot police tried to smash their way into the barricaded Moluccan neighborhood to search for weapons.

The police were held back for more than an hour by snipers, and when they broke through, some officers were pinned down in a street by heavy fire, authorities said.

A Moluccan woman was wounded in the head by gunfire and a policeman was injured by flying glass, but neither was described as in serious condition.

The raid needed approval at government level in The Hague. After driving back the Moluccans and searching a communist center used by the youths, police said that no firearms were found, although a large quantity of gasoline and material for making Molotov cocktails was seized.

Public Trial Set
For Zaire Ex-Aide

KINSHASA, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Former Foreign Minister Ngoma Karl-I-Bond, who until his arrest last month was considered the second most powerful man in Zaire, goes on trial tomorrow in the state Security Court charged with high treason.

The official Zaire news agency said Mr. Ngoma, 31, is accused of having withheld from President Mobutu Sese Seko advance information about the armed invasion of Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) earlier this year.

Mr. Ngoma was President Mobutu's closest adviser for four years and was in charge of political affairs. If convicted, he faces the death penalty. The news agency said the trial would be broadcast live on state radio and television.

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Mario Cuomo



Edward Koch

Beame Defeated in Primary For N.Y.C. Mayoral Election

(Continued from Page 1)

until he decided that the Koch campaign was not getting off the ground. He then turned to Mr. Cuomo, who has been one of his leading advisers. Gov. Carey and Mr. Koch had been friends since their days in Congress together.

A New York Times-CBS-TV survey indicated that the Cuomo and Koch constituencies were almost identical in their concern for issues and that more than a third of the voters decided on

their candidate within the two weeks.

There were discernible differences in education and income, with Koch supporters slightly more likely to have at least some college education and a higher rate.

In addition, those who elected themselves as regular voters—about half of those surveyed—leaned toward Mr. Koch while those who called themselves reformers, less than a fifth of the sample, leaned toward Koch despite his conservative shift in the campaign.

A tight race had been predicted in polls taken before the primary and the predictions were backed up in the extensive survey of early voters.

Envoy Killed in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Czechoslovak cultural attaché in Belgium, Jan Kratoch, was killed after falling from the fifth floor of the embassy building here on Aug. 25, it was officially reported today.

Assurances to U.S.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. State Department said today that it had received assurances that no Israeli settlements have been established on the occupied West Bank of Jordan River.

The assurances were sought after the claims by Mr. Begin that the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv had been established on new settlements.

Limit to Carter Effort
TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Carter has said in an interview that he would be reluctant to continue Middle East peace efforts if the parties involved showed no further interest in a settlement.

In an interview with the English-language Jerusalem Post, Mr. Carter also was quoted as saying that the Palestine Liberation Organization could not meet in Middle East peace talks unless it recognized Israel's right to exist.

"If I see no further interest among the parties in a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, I am becoming convinced I am not acting in good faith, I am reluctant to continue my efforts to bring them together," he was quoted as saying.

U.S. Aides Deny Secret Accords Over Concorde

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—A transportation official denied today that Ed France and the United States have a secret agreement landing rights for the Concorde supersonic jetliner.

David Jewell, public affairs chief for the department, said that Charles Foster, environmental chief for the Federal Aviation Administration, is the House Government Operations subcommittee.

Both men had failed to appear for a hearing Wednesday, the committee chairman, Leo Ryan, D-Calif., asked Transportation Secretary Brock Adams to order the two to testify.

Neither Mr. Foster nor Jewell provided much information about classified reports the SST, Mr. Jewell said, document was classified "secret" by Mr. Adams on the basis of 1972 executive order that forbids release of information from public disclosure.

Rep. Thomas Kindness, Ohio, asked Mr. Jewell if secret agreement exists between the United States, Britain and France over the landing of Concorde at U.S. airports.

"My understanding is that answer to that question is no," Mr. Jewell replied.

Finnish President Home

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen flew back to Helsinki today after a four-day visit to East Berlin.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

JAKARTA HILTON Situated in a lush, 32-acre garden setting, the hotel is just minutes from Jakarta city centre. Resort facilities comprise 420 rooms including 30 banal suites for long-staying guests, Indonesian Bazaar, open air Balinese Theatre, Executive Club. A truly beautiful hotel.

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KUALA LUMPUR HILTON The resort facilities of the splendid Kuala Lumpur Hilton are unequalled anywhere in Southern Asia! As well as a pool, gymnasium and sauna, there is a delightful new Chinese restaurant—the Inn of Happiness—a nightly Malaysian Cultural Show and a roof-top movie lounge presenting full-length films.

For reservations at these hotels, or at Singapore Hilton, Taipei Hilton, and Tokyo Hilton, contact



Justice Warren Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court shakes hands with President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union during their meeting in Moscow on Friday.

Chief Justice Meets Soviet Leader

Brezhnev Lectures Burger Over U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Leonid Brezhnev met for an hour with the visiting chief justice of the United States, Warren Burger, today and counsel about the state of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Brezhnev delivered a lengthy lecture on the state of international relations during the conversation, according to a Soviet official.

Chief Justice Burger set out the Soviet Union's principled approach to relations with the United States and assessed the importance of these relations for the peoples of both countries.

Port Said to Convince Chile Admit Rights Observers

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Augusto Pinochet agreed "in principle" to allow U.S. human rights observers to enter Chile, according to a State Department official.

Chief Justice Burger explained to Mr. Brezhnev that he was the head of the U.S. judiciary and as such had nothing to do with foreign policy.

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Solid French Pledge

Pakistan Assured on A-Plant Sale

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 9 (NYT).—France has given a seemingly irrevocable pledge to proceed with the controversial sale of a nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

The Carter administration, with the support of some of its Western allies, strongly opposes the sale under its policy of trying to curb the spread of nuclear weapons-making technology around the world.

The French decision Wednesday to press ahead with the sale represents a further setback for President Carter's stance against nuclear proliferation.

The French government's promise to provide the reprocessing plant was given by Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud during talks here with Agtha Shahi, his opposite number in the new Pakistani government.

Mr. de Guiringaud said, "I have confirmed to Mr. Shahi that this contract will be honored by France."

torpedoed an earlier French plan to sell the same equipment to South Korea.

There also has been considerable unhappiness in Washington and some other European capitals with West German plans to sell a reprocessing plant and other controversial nuclear equipment to Brazil.

However, the industrial nations of Western Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union have all been united in recent months by their hostility to President Carter's ambitious plans for a new anti-proliferation agreement that would virtually ban the manufacture, use or sale of plutonium and the equipment that produces it.

Panama Treaties Battle Pits Ford, Reagan on Issue Again

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—An uncertain battle over ratification of the Panama Canal treaties began in earnest on Capitol Hill yesterday, dramatizing sharp divisions on the issue among leaders of both parties.

In a virtual replay of their exchanges during the contest for the Republican presidential nomination last year, former President Gerald Ford urged his party's leaders in Congress to back the treaties while Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, called for their rejection.

Meanwhile, the House International Relations Committee heard arguments in favor of the treaties by the U.S. delegates who negotiated them with Panama, Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz.

As the legislative struggle began, a Democratic senator in a key position to gauge the lineup said, "Right now, you can't count 34 votes against the treaties, but neither can you count 67 for them."

If all 100 senators voted, 67 favorable votes would be required for ratification of the pacts. The vote is not expected until late January or February.

neutralize Mr. Ford's appeal, appeared as the first of four opposition witnesses before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Conceding that the treaties contained "some commendable ideas," Mr. Reagan said that the pacts also had "an overriding—indeed, a fatal flaw."

"They proceed from a false premise," he said, "that we can expect reliable, impartial, trouble-free, secure operations of the canal in the future by relinquishing the rights we acquired in the 1903 treaty."

Pesticide, Linked to Sterility, Restricted by 3 U.S. Agencies

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Three federal agencies jointly announced steps yesterday to protect farmers, workers and consumers from a pesticide that has been linked to sterility and possibly cancer in human beings.

The concerted "emergency" action comes 16 years after disclosure of preliminary industry tests indicating that dibromochloropropane (DBCP) caused sterility in animals and a month after sterility was reported among California workers handling the chemical.

The restrictions were announced at a joint press conference by the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

and Health Administration. They include:

• An emergency OSHA standard for workers who handle DBCP that prohibits eye and skin contact with the chemical, limits exposure through air to 10 parts per billion, requires protective clothing and respirators, and mandates continual monitoring of exposure levels and worker health.

• An EPA order suspending DBCP use on 19 food crops, mainly vegetables, and suspending its use for other purposes unless the product is labeled as a "restricted-use pesticide," meaning its use is limited to certified trained applicators wearing respirators and protective clothing.

• A ban by the FDA on sale of any foodstuffs that are found to be contaminated by DBCP in a national survey the agency is planning to begin shortly.

Called Bad Precedent While the three agencies hailed the joint action as evidence that they are following through on a pledge last month to cooperate in regulatory cases, it was cited as a bad precedent, "filled with loopholes after loopholes," by Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of Ralph Nader's health research group.

Mr. Wolfe said that labeling is an ineffective tool and would permit continued use on small farms unprotected by OSHA regulations, making migrant workers especially vulnerable to exposure.

DBCP has been produced or formulated by about 80 plants since it came into use in the mid-1950s. Two major producers, Dow Chemical and Shell Chemical, voluntarily stopped production last month and began recalling the product. Action was required because the product is still in circulation, and workers can be contaminated in the recall and disposal process, the officials said.

Reddy's Condition Good

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, is in good condition after undergoing surgery Wednesday at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, a spokesman for the center said today.

4 Alcoholics in Calif. Seek End To Law on Public Drunkenness

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Four impoverished alcoholics have filed a class action suit in Los Angeles Superior Court seeking the decriminalization of public drunkenness.

The four, who have been jailed hundreds of times on the offense, said that the California law against intoxication in public is unconstitutional because it inflicts cruel or unusual punishment on thousands of chronic, homeless and indigent alcoholics.

The men also said that alcoholism is a disease and that the local authorities should therefore send chronic alcoholics to hospitals and detoxification centers for treatment instead of subjecting them to a "bargain basement criminal justice system that denies their constitutional rights to due process of law and confines them to unsanitary and dangerous facilities."

They also argued that the city and county of Los Angeles are wasting taxpayers' money by prosecuting a victimless crime.

The key plaintiff is Robert Sundance, 50, a Sioux Indian who has been sober for a year and a half after completing a detoxification program.

He said he first got drunk at the age of 9 and was drinking heavily by the age of 14 to escape the harshness of life on a South Dakota reservation.

Mr. Sundance served 226 days in jail for public drunkenness while waiting for trials he never received. It has been the practice in Los Angeles to dismiss the cases of defendants who have waited up to a month for a trial.

He spent his time in jail studying law books and filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He filed 70 such writs, all of which were denied. Mr. Sundance eventually sought help from the Center for the Law in the Public Interest, a Los Angeles concern that has fought numerous civil liberties cases.

Uranium Container Is Found On a Norwegian Ship in Italy

ROME, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Uranium found aboard a Norwegian freighter that docked in the port of Ancona this week may have come from a shipment that disappeared last year while on its way from the United States to West Germany, authorities here believe.

A lead container apparently containing 1.5 kilograms of enriched uranium was found on board the 5,000-ton freighter Bow Oak during a routine check after it passed through the Suez Canal, police said.

The container was seized when the ship docked at the Adriatic port of Ancona on a regular passage from Suez, Iran.

Italian nuclear energy experts left here for Ancona today to examine the container, whose label says it holds uranium oxide, according to a spokesman for the National Nuclear Energy Agency.

Missing on Route A year ago, several containers holding enriched uranium were reported missing from the cargo of a Swedish vessel on its way to Hamburg from Boston.

The uranium had been sent by the Ventrone Corp., a small chemical company in Massachusetts, to its West German subsidiary.

N. Zealand Sets 200-Mile Zone

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—New Zealand has announced that a 200-mile economic zone will come into force around its shoreline on Oct. 1.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said in a foreign affairs debate in Parliament that licensing of foreign fishing vessels wanting to use the zone—the fourth largest in the world—would start on April 1 next year.

Earlier today Defense Minister Allan McCready said that New Zealand could not expect to catch every illegal vessel in the zone but must be able to dissuade foreign fishermen from illegal activities.

Scientists Say Pattern Is Same as in '71

Tremors in Calif. Seen as Quake Warning

By George Alexander

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 9.—California Institute of Technology scientists have detected an unusually large number of small earthquakes along an approximately 20-mile-long stretch of the San Andreas fault near Palmdale, and they say that the pattern is similar in many ways to clusters of "microtremors" now known to have preceded the disastrous southern California earthquake of Feb. 9, 1971.

The similarity between the seismic swarms then and now suggests that a moderate-to-strong earthquake is gathering itself in the earth's crust around Palmdale, a high-desert city about 150 miles north of Los Angeles. "That is the most obvious interpretation of the data," said Dr. Don Anderson, director of Caltech's seismological laboratory.

Not a Prediction But Dr. Anderson was careful to draw a distinction between expectation and prediction. "This is not a prediction," he said. "We don't have enough experience [with this sort of phenomenon] to be able to say what the time-scale relationship is."

Another Caltech scientist, Dr. Karen McNally, a postdoctoral research fellow in geophysics, said that analysis of other earthquakes which have been preceded by bunches of small tremors has shown advance times of anywhere from 2 to 10 years.

Dr. Hiroo Kanamori, Caltech professor of seismology, said that recently completed research by Dr. Kanamori revealed a pattern of small tremors around the San Fernando epicenter for 2 to 3 years before the major earthquake of February, 1971.

Dr. Kanamori said that the pattern of small tremors is not usually felt by people and are fairly common in some areas.

But such swarms are atypical for the Big Bend section of the San Andreas fault—called because the fault makes a dogleg turn to the west at San Bernardino before resuming its northwest bearing around the Tejon Pass—and are worrisome for that very reason.

Dr. McNally said that Dr. Kanamori and she had recorded at least 400 microtremors, registering between 0 and 3 on the Richter scale, in the vicinity of Palmdale since last November.

Of this number, approximately 20 scored between magnitude 2 and 3. Projections of what would constitute a historically normal rate of such tremors for this region are somewhat uncertain, she said, but would seem to be on the order of 4 or 5 small tremors a month, or less than 50 for a comparable 10-month period.

"We began observing anomalously high levels of activity in the Palmdale area around the start of last November," Dr. McNally recalled, "and it continued through April of 1977. March was particularly active, with a mean of 5 microtremors [between magnitude 0 and 3] per day."

The tiny earthquakes decreased noticeably in May and then picked up again in June, according to Dr. McNally. In late July, the area of the seismic activity more than doubled in size.

It was also during this past summer that Dr. Kanamori searched through seismic records and found that swarms of very small tremors had preceded the San Fernando shock of 1971. He published this finding this week in Geophysical Research Letters, a professional journal.

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San Francisco Opera Intact After Blast

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 (AP).—A bomb exploded early today at the entrance to the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House, but no major damage or injury was reported by police.

The New World Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the bomb. A communiqué from the group said: "As long as poor people are forced to live in unsafe, unhealthy housing, ruling-class social functions will be threatened." The opening of the opera's 55th season is scheduled for tonight.

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South Korea: Wrong Bludgeon

What with one thing and another, we've been finding it increasingly difficult lately to get a firm grasp on the state of this country's cherished, long-standing alliance with South Korea. Let's see if, just once, we can get it straight:

On the one hand, the Carter administration wants to engage in a progressive withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea. The joint chiefs have agreed to it—but reluctantly, and only if the withdrawal is gradual and accompanied by a substantial increase in U.S. military aid. The South Koreans are not at all reconciled to it, and neither are a lot of members of the U.S. Congress.

On the other hand, there is the matter of Tongson Park, the South Korean rice trader and influence purchaser who is by way of being a fugitive from U.S. justice. A U.S. grand jury has indicted him for a variety of offenses connected with his alleged campaign contributions to U.S. political figures, most of them past or present members of the Congress, and identified him as an agent of the South Korean government. The U.S. Justice Department wants the South Korean government to deliver Mr. Park to the United States to stand trial, and also to be available as a potential witness in other court proceedings against some former and perhaps even sitting members of Congress who may have illegally benefited from Mr. Park's keen interest in the U.S. political system. The special counsel of the House Ethics Committee, Leon Jaworski, is also extremely anxious to have Mr. Park's help in his investigation of the South Korean connection to assorted members of the House. House Speaker Tip O'Neill has warned that South Korea's failure to cooperate can "only strain" its relations with this country, and President Carter is even said to have taken a personal hand in the efforts to effect Mr. Park's return.

But the government in Seoul says it has no official control over Mr. Park and that when it recently tried to appeal to his better instincts, he simply wouldn't listen. So there doesn't seem to be any immediate prospect of Mr. Park's coming back to his old haunts in Washington. And this, in turn, has caused some members of Congress to

talk about withholding the first installment (\$114 million) of that extra military aid for South Korea that is supposed to compensate for the removal of U.S. troops. Fully 181 congressmen voted on Thursday, in symbolic form, to make such a cut, and this is not likely to be the end of it.

At about this point the plot begins to thicken—when you consider the probable consequences of using the military-aid money as a bludgeon in this matter. The first consequence of withholding the military aid is almost beyond question: The joint chiefs would withdraw their support for the troop withdrawals. The second consequence is about as predictable: Without the extra military-aid money and the crucial support of the U.S. military, the Carter administration could not realistically hope to be able to follow through with its withdrawal policy. Some bludgeon. And some result: Tongson Park would remain silent in South Korea, which would not exactly dismay certain members of Congress; U.S. troops would stay on in South Korea, which would not displease an even larger number of congressmen with strong misgivings about the wisdom of the withdrawal plan; the Congress, which is justifiably nervous about its reputation for high standards of official conduct and a willingness to investigate its own improprieties, would have given a fine show of its deep concern for justice and ethics and all that sort of thing. And the South Koreans, by obstructing the course of judicial proceedings and a congressional investigation in the United States, would also have a fair chance—if military aid were ultimately to be withheld in retaliation—of obstructing President Carter's Korean troop-withdrawal plans as well.

Small wonder that South Korea's President Park Chung Hee was last seen by a couple of visiting House members beaming happily and making bad jokes about Tongson Park's "human rights." He will go on smiling until it is made clear to him that what is at stake here is not a cut in U.S. military aid or a domestic U.S. scandal but rather public support for the U.S. commitment to South Korea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Those AWACS for Iran

The case for selling Iran the sophisticated and vastly expensive Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS)—distended Boeing 707s packed with radar—doesn't seem much stronger than it did the last time the President submitted it to Congress for approval. He withdrew that request a few weeks ago because of congressional concern that the Iranians might not be able sufficiently to safeguard AWACS's sensitive electronic equipment from falling into Soviet hands, and because of a danger that Iran might be tempted someday to take advantage of AWACS's capability to control offensive military actions.

The administration now says that the seven AWACS aircraft to be sold to Iran for \$1.2 billion would not include some specially sensitive code gear. It also contends that Iran will guarantee that it would use AWACS only for defensive purposes—to provide early warning against air attacks and to control its interceptors. Yet, as congressional critics observe, cryptographic equipment is only a small part of AWACS's sensitive cargo; the need for protecting against espionage of the aircraft's radar and data-processing equipment is at least as great. And one need not doubt the faith of the Iranian government to wonder whether today's guarantee against the use of AWACS for offensive action might not weaken in the face of some future contingency.

In fairness to the administration and to the Iranians, it can be argued that there are

much worse ways for the Shah to spend an extra \$1.2 billion on armaments. Additional combat aircraft, tanks or Hovercraft would all seem more threatening to Iran's main rivals in the Gulf—Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Yet the question remains why Iran should spend such a sum at all.

Two pervasive reasons against the administration's present request remain. One is that the system would require the presence in Iran of many U.S. technicians to train Iranians in its use—and, for some time, even to operate equipment on the aircraft. The United States might thereby find itself dragged further than it would wish into an Iranian war.

A second argument relates to the administration's new arms sales policy. The President has pledged that, from now on, each succeeding year's sales will be lower than those of the previous year. Sales for the fiscal year 1977, ending this month, will total \$9.9-billion worldwide, \$5.5 billion for Iran alone. Adding AWACS would raise those figures to \$11.1 billion—a record total—and \$6.7 billion for Iran. The administration is eager not only to sell AWACS to the Shah, but to do so before Sept. 30, apparently to make just that much easier the task of putting on the brakes in subsequent years. If the case for selling AWACS to Iran remains dubious, the case for rushing the sale is more dubious still.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Hypocrisy at Book Fair

The Moscow Book Fair showed up the hypocrisy of Soviet claims to be truly interested in implementing those copious sections of the Helsinki Declaration which pledge the signatories to improve cultural exchanges. . . . The Russians actually had the nerve to claim that the aim of the fair was to contribute to international cooperation among people "in the spirit of the latest phase of the Helsinki conference." They have also been mounting a loud campaign to persuade people that they are implementing the agreement better than the West because they translate more Western titles than the

West translates of theirs. But the issue is access, not numbers, and here there is little sign of the spirit of Helsinki.

With this sort of nonsense going on, it is difficult to know what Western publishers should do. If they insist on freedom to exhibit what they want they will not exhibit at all. The Soviet Union is not going to change that fast. If they censor themselves, they betray their own principles. Probably the best policy is to do what many of them in fact did, which was to behave normally and put on the Russians the onus of behaving badly. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

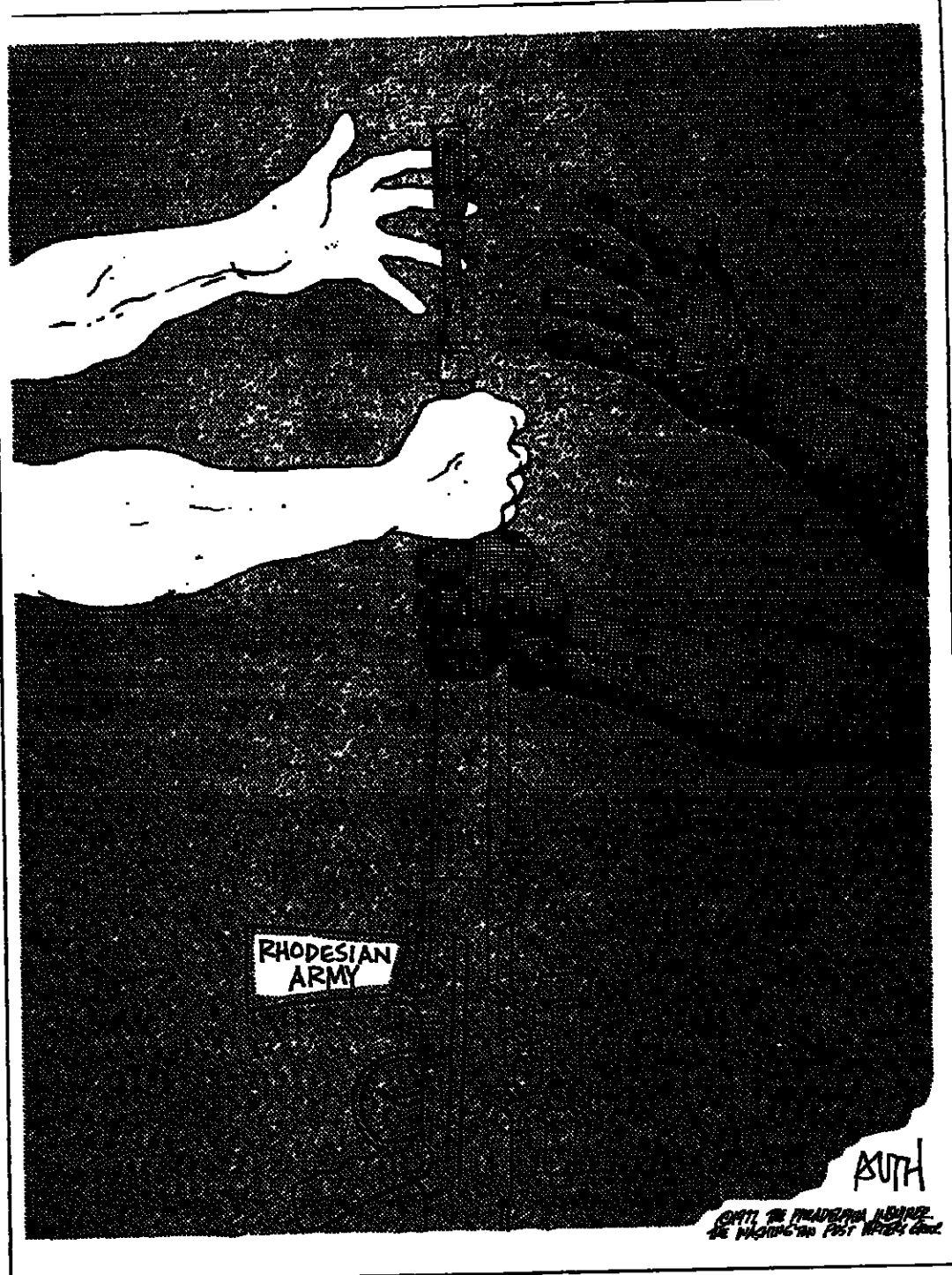
September 10, 1902

CHICAGO—"We are making very good time without airships. We are building trolley cars that go 160 miles an hour on paper, and the steam railroads are breaking the world's records for fast trains every week. We are going at a pace that makes us dizzy without flying over church steeples. We really have no time to fly," said an editorial today in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1927

PARIS—After a month's tour through France, Belgium and the Netherlands, during which he motored through the old battlefields of Flanders and northern France, William L. De Bock, president of the New York City Chamber of Commerce, yesterday expressed amazement at the remarkable powers of recovery and recuperation displayed by the French, Belgian and Dutch regions, where industry is booming.



What Makes Jimmy Tick?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter is now risking his prestige on the defense of his personal friend, Bert Lance, and is in danger of losing both. The question is why? What explains this divisive distraction from his other larger objectives at home and abroad? This is what Washington would like to know.

Gen. De Gaulle maintained that prestige in a political leader required both a clear determination and a certain aloofness, something hidden or withheld. This gave the leaders of men, he said, in "The Edge of the Sword," an element of surprise and mystery that kept both their opponents and their lieutenants in a state of respectful tension.

This doesn't sound much like Jimmy Carter, who has talked so much about down-home candor. But his handling of the Lance affair, so aloof and so full of mysterious clarifications, has Washington wondering again—just when it was beginning to get a little more comfortable with him—what makes Jimmy tick?

Explanations

You hear all sorts of explanations of his Lance record in this city of amateur psychiatrists. Those who know him best—and even they concede that they don't know him very well—begin with simple loyalty. Bert Lance, one of them says, is the sort of guy who, when his friends come to him in trouble, asks no questions but helps them out.

Lance is not only a gambler with other people's money but also, according to this amiable interpretation, a gambler on people. He backed Carter when Carter was "Jimmy who?" so Carter sticks by him, even if it hurts. That is one personal explanation by his Georgia friends.

Another is that Jimmy Carter is a very stubborn man, who rose to the presidency against the advice of almost everybody but a few Georgia friends, and therefore is not intimidated by his critics or impeded by excessive doubts about his own judgment and personal rectitude.

Then there is another theory to explain Carter's actions and inactions, which may be more regional than personal. In the small towns of the South, people may divide politically, even violently, but they remain neighbors, retain the ties of families from generation to generation, and rush to unite whenever one of them is attacked from outside.

A Poor Idea

All this, of course, may be sentimental rubbish.

As a general rule, it's a poor idea in this town to try to psychoanalyze presidents' motives, or puzzle out what's in people's minds. Presidents usually get in trouble not because of what they're thinking, but because they aren't thinking at all; not because of conspiracies but because of carelessness or willfulness.

Jimmy Carter is not a careless man—he is a glutton for details—but he is a determined and willful man, who is not amused by opposition or criticism. President Ford at least looked at the facts and the risks before he pardoned Richard Nixon to get rid of him—though he miscalculated the risks—but Carter pardoned Lance before all the facts were in. And his staff, either through ignorance, timidity, or unintended intimidation, didn't protect him.

This is no great indictment, but

merely another puzzle about Carter. Washington respects personal and political loyalty; it lives by it. Also, it tolerates presidents who have a sense of compassion and who don't fire people suddenly for incompetence or past mistakes, since so many would be vulnerable to the charges.

But there has been such a confusion of loyalties around here in recent years—loyalties to friends rather than to laws—and so many doubts as to how presidents make decisions and use their extraordinary powers, that the press and the Congress, belatedly, are pressing the issues of the Lance case.

The issue is not really Lance. He is the victim and not the cause of the problem. The issue is how the problem was created in the first place, how Carter picked him without checking out the facts, and what is now to be done about removing the doubts and maintaining the integrity of the administration.

Even after Lance is gone—and few people around here doubt that he will have to go—things will be different. There are doubts in the Congress that didn't exist before. The committee of the Senate that had to confirm the nomination of Lance as head of the Office of Management and Budget—probably the most powerful agency of the executive branch—feels that somehow it confirmed Lance without evidence that was withheld.

Deceived?

Either Lance deceived Carter by withholding information from him and the FBI from the controller of the currency about Lance's dubious banking practices in Calhoun, Ga., and elsewhere, or Carter, if he had the information, deceived the Congress. Either way, the relations between the executive and Senate committees have been confused.

Also, the relations between the White House and the press have been poisoned by statements on behalf of the President that misled the press, and press reports

that dramatized the controversy and infuriated the President and his aides.

So in this first personal controversy of the new administration, some of the early magic has been lost. Carter, for whatever reasons, good or bad, has not handled things very well, has even seemed to put his friends ahead of his principles, and embarrassed the Congress and the administration in the process. The loss is recoverable, but it will probably take a long time.

How to Offend Practically Everyone

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—"Soap" is a television show that ABC is pleased to call "adult," presumed only because the show is obsessed with sex. Having seen two installments, I can defend ABC against the charge that "Soap" is dramatically more offensive than all other shows. It is merely another step, and certainly not a final step, in the direction of what advanced thinkers call "frankness."

It concerns two families related by marriage. In one, the father copulates with everyone except his wife; she copulates with her tennis instructor; he copulates with her daughter. The other family includes an impotent stepfather and two sons, one a homosexual and the other a Mafia hood.

The first family has a militant black butler who insults everybody and is insulted by a deranged grandfather. In the other family, the stepfather jokes that Fruit Loops is the appropriate breakfast cereal for the homosexual son. So goes the "frankness."

Trivial Changes

In an attempt to dampen criticism, ABC reportedly made trivial changes in early episodes. Mother is no longer seen in bed

with the tennis instructor, exclaiming "Oh, my God, I'm naked!" Instead she is next to the bed, partially clothed. The daughter, who enters as mother leaves, no longer tells the instructor, "Get your clothes off!" Grandfather no longer calls the butler "chocolate face."

Various church and other groups urge boycotting products advertised on "Soap," and scores of companies have reportedly instructed their advertising agencies not to buy time on "Soap." But an age that is as pompous as it is vulgar will rationalize almost any tastelessness as "satire." And groups opposing "Soap" are being called threats to intellectual freedom.

The Washington Post finds it "disturbing" that "Soap" is opposed by "fervent" groups with a "special focus and a particular ax to grind." Washington Post editorialists, who presumably recoil from ax grinding, say attacks on "Soap" are "a form of censorship."

Richard Pinkham, an advertising executive, warns, "If television knuckles under to these minority pressures, it will sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire of mediocrity." Right. Madison Avenue, which can't abide mediocrity, must protect "Soap" from the enemies of excellence.

No industry is more devoted than is television to detecting society's lowest common denominator and knocking under to it. The overriding purpose of television entertainment is to attract a mass audience of potential buyers of beer and soap and denture adhesives. So networks and advertising agencies live with their ears to the ground, a posture more profitable than dignified.

Those who choose to be slaves to Nielsen ratings should not pretend to cherish their independence. And even in an age when

the First Amendment is regularly invoked for low commercial purposes, it is a bit much to network and advertising agencies to "censorship" when viewers themselves heard.

That most of the groups opposing "Soap" began opposing before the first show, scheduled for Tuesday, is immaterial. I did so on the basis of public reports that the show was part of networks' pre-season publicity campaign. It is not remarkable that networks are always are disproportionately influential, politics and elsewhere in society.

Of course the networks intend to schedule entertainment programs that in terms of Nielsen ratings and are impatient with persons who have more complicated criteria for judging the absence of popular entertainment.

Some persons fear that pure satire from concerned minor will make television "bland." "Bland." But television entertainment has characteristics which blandness would be an improvement. And "Soap" is an act of moral bravery. It is a corporation's carefully calculated play for expanding profits and expanding its audience; it is the latest network tactic for letting an increasingly decadent public.

Some conscientious parents, verting agencies (for example, J. Walter Thompson), and sponsors have successfully insisted less violence on television. I gratuitous violence, the "ad comedy of 'Soap' is an affront to the sensibilities of Americans.

That is why the most aggressive fact about the new television is this: Many Americans are not comatose in front of television sets are talking to the tube.

Ford Chooses Britain For New Engine Plant

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co., of the United States, has decided to establish a major new engine plant in south Wales in one of the largest single foreign investments to be made in Britain over the last 10 years.

Ford said it would be investing about \$180 million on the plant, which is expected to go into operation in the early 1980s.

The Ford engine plant will be built at Bridgend in south Wales and employ about 2,500 people.

Under regional grant programs, the British government will contribute 20 per cent of the capital investment cost. Ford will also receive interest relief grants.

High-Level Talks

Government officials said Ford's decision to locate the engine plant in Britain was taken after talks at the highest level, including a meeting about two weeks ago between Prime Minister James Callaghan and Ford chairman Henry Ford.

Terry Beckett, chairman and managing director of Ford's British unit, said: "The site has been chosen with the help of the Welsh office and we will be breaking ground this month. It has been evident for some time that we need more engines. The demand for our products has never been stronger."

"We now have market leadership in the United Kingdom with cars and commercial vehicles and we have many thousands of outstanding orders. It is important for us to be able to respond to the growing public demand."

Ford had considered other plant sites in Europe, with West Britain believed to have been in the running at one time.

Surprise Decision

The decision to build the plant in Britain comes as somewhat of a surprise considering Ford officials' complaints of low productivity and industrial relations problems in Britain.

After a lengthy strike in 1971, chairman Henry Ford was quoted as saying: "I couldn't in good conscience recommend to my board any new capital expenditure in Britain."

Earlier this summer, Mr. Beckett said Ford had lost export orders for 90,000 of its smallest Escort cars due to low productivity.

"These overseas customers will never come back," Mr. Beckett said. "We were given a chance to get back into Europe and we failed to take it."

Ford mentioned as reasons for building the plant in Bridgend good road systems, a commercial airport within 15 miles, a good port facility within 20 miles, a working population of over 500,000 within the immediate travel area and the fact the company already has three plants in Wales making axles, drive-shafts, gearboxes and other power train equipment.

Luxembourg Seeking to Attract Banks

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Luxembourg government plans a five-point program of tax relief for international banks to boost their Eurozone credit and bond operations and it is aiming to make Luxembourg a center for international gold transactions to rival London and Zurich, Finance Minister Jacques Poos said today.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Poos said he proposes to remove the current 10-per-cent value-added tax levied on gold transactions as part of a financial package which will be considered by the government within a month and should become law from the start of next year.

Mr. Poos said from the start of next year Luxembourg will allow foreign banks to offset taxes paid at source on the interest they receive for Eurocredits against their profits.

Luxembourg has double taxation agreements with only eight countries, including the United States and main EEC states, and the move should enable Eurobanks to avoid double taxation on major Eurocredits, particularly for developing countries, he said.

Eurocredit Center

This will lead to further extension of Luxembourg's Eurocredit center, he said, adding that interest on Eurobanks' loans granted by their parent banks to cover capital needs can in future also be offset against Luxembourg taxes.

Mr. Poos said that to offset the loss of revenue caused by the package, he plans to raise the capital gains tax on holding companies registered in Luxembourg to 0.2 per cent from 0.15 per cent.

Banks and active large-scale holding companies will be excluded from the tax increase, which is aimed to discourage further small "nameplate" companies and reinforce Luxembourg's image as a serious financial center.

Leftist Victory Still Expected By French Firms

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—French employers and industrialists continue to believe that the left will carry next year's parliamentary elections and that the nation's economic prospects remain discouraging, according to a poll published in the weekly magazine *Nouvel Economiste* yesterday.

A total of 61 per cent of those polled felt that the left's victory was either very probable or quite probable, as opposed to a total of 78 per cent polled in 1976, the statistics indicate.

Of those interviewed, 4 per cent said they were in favor of a victory by the left, compared with 12 per cent for the preceding year, and 74 per cent said they were opposed to a leftist victory, compared with 82 per cent in 1976.

For the six months remaining until the March vote, 67 per cent of French employers are generally pessimistic about the future development of the French economy as opposed to 22 per cent who are generally optimistic.

Wages said they were very optimistic.

Additionally, the poll revealed that a majority of French employers are worried about France's social climate in the coming six months, and 33 per cent consider that the present postwar record on unemployment situation will deteriorate.

Swiss Prices Stable

BERN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Inflation in Switzerland slowed down further as Swiss consumer prices in August were unchanged from a month earlier, making the annual rate 1.3 per cent, the government reported.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Sergio Donn

Sergio Donn has been named president of Fiat Automobiles SA, France. He is replacing Lorenzo Cesar, who has returned to the company's head office in Turin. Mr. Donn was most recently president of Fiat in Belgium.

United Technologies has announced the appointment of Eugene McCallister as president of its European operations. He was formerly the American ambassador to Hungary.

Robin Matthews has joined Bankers Trust International as an executive director in the finance department. He was previously manager of the corporate finance and capital market division of Standard Merchant Bank Ltd. in South Africa.

Scandinavian Airlines has named Oddvar Baache-Mathiesen as commercial director for Norway. He will replace Egt Gjerslev, who is retiring. Mr. Baache-Mathiesen was formerly general manager for the airline in the Far East.

Dow Chemical Europe has appointed Egon Michael director of manufacturing for Yugoslavia and Greece. He was previously director of the factory in Stade, West Germany and will be replaced in that position by Wolf Ritterhausen.

Roger Pasquier has been named commercial director for Switzerland in France. He succeeds Urs Meier who has been appointed the Swiss representative in Sweden. Mr. Pasquier was most recently in Peking where he worked on the preparation, opening and commercialization of Switzerland's new line between Switzerland and Peking-Shanghai.

Cities Service Company has announced the appointment of Jack Ashcraft as manager of finance for Europe and Africa in the finance division. He was most recently assistant treasurer in the international group of Cities Service.

Conventional Management and Indexing A Firm's Split Approach to Investment Policy

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—The stock market's split personality would seem a godsend to critics of index investing.

Just when more and more institutional money managers have been resorting to indexing—matching their holdings to stocks within a market index and being satisfied to do neither better nor worse than the index—hundreds of stocks outside the averages have been outperforming the market indicators.

The skeptics have found the dichotomy heartening because it seems to confirm their belief that the active money manager can, indeed, earn his keep by picking stocks that will outperform the market averages, rather than passively waiting for average performance.

It is, however, eventually proves just another fact, this argument may turn out to be one of the least relevant to its demise, however. Paradoxically, some of the very money managers who have been in the forefront of indexing are showing they can also achieve above-average results via conventional management, and still can attract accounts for both approaches.

Batterymarch Financial Management Corp. is a case in point. This Boston-based firm has preached indexing since 1973. Including transaction costs, Batterymarch has kept its indexed accounts within about 1 per cent of the performance recorded by

Standard & Poor's 500 stock index. In the six months ended June 30, the S & P index, including dividends, was down 4.4 per cent, leaving Batterymarch's indexed funds off slightly more than that.

Batterymarch also runs unindexed accounts. In the same six months, 16 of these pension accounts totaling \$158 million were up nearly 7 per cent, according to Investment Manager Profiles, a service compiled by Evaluation Associates.

To Dean Lebaron, president and chief investment officer of the firm, the two separate kinds of investment are a reflection of market realities—the existence of a highly efficient universe of widely followed and widely held stocks of large companies that dominate the averages and of another, less efficient universe of stocks.

Efficiency, in this sense, means the extent to which stock prices reflect all that is known about a company. Batterymarch's indexed accounts are invested in the 250 largest companies in the S & P 500, stocks that are heavily researched and on which few factual differences exist for long.

But the bulk of issues of less interest to institutions are less closely followed by analysts; there is more leeway for value judgments and, consequently, more potential for profit when those judgments are correct.

"We have always kept the two approaches quite separate," says Mr. Lebaron. "Our active accounts look very unlike

the S & P. We attract clients for both approaches because our clients want one or the other. Only two of our accounts do some of both."

Batterymarch currently has about \$225 million under management, nearly \$600 million in its indexed accounts and the rest under active management. It remains firm in its belief that major segments of large accounts should index a portion of their funds while also seeking a role for active money management.

Until early this year, a 6-per-cent yield was a major criterion, along with 10-per-cent annual growth and a price multiple of less than 10 times earnings.

"With more and more institutions seemingly broadening their holdings into this sector," Mr. Lebaron says, "we've changed tactics. Today, we're looking for undervalued stocks but have switched our emphasis from yield to the junior growth or emerging growth type of company. We're looking to look for good values among smaller companies that look as though they can grow 15 to 20 per cent a year."

Since switching its focus from yield to growth, the firm also funds an increase in the number of candidates surviving its screening process. Possibly because of the broadening move by larger institutions, "we're finding fewer yield stocks that interest us than we did two years ago," says Mr. Lebaron.

Credit Markets Decline in Response

U.S. Money Supply Makes Big Gain During Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—After slowing modestly for two weeks, the growth of the nation's money supply accelerated in the last week of August, the Federal Reserve disclosed yesterday.

Checking account deposits and currency in circulation jumped \$3 billion, the largest increase since they mushroomed by \$5 billion a month earlier.

In response, prices in the credit markets declined late yesterday afternoon, with long-term government and corporate bonds dropping as much as 3/8-point, a fairly substantial reaction.

The decline was based on the view that the faster money supply growth might prompt the Fed to engage in another round of increases for short-term interest rates.

With the \$3-billion increase, the basic money supply, known as M-1, averaged \$394.4 billion in the week ended Aug. 31.

The somewhat broader money supply known as M-2, which includes some savings deposits, rose \$4 billion to average \$791.2 billion.

With these increases, M-1 rose at a 7-per-cent rate over the last year, a slightly faster rate than the 6.9 per cent in the basic money supply rate reported last week. M-2 rose at a 10.8-per-cent rate, unchanged from last week.

When the money supply jumped \$5 billion in the week ended

July 20, the increase caused M-1 to shoot up at an annual rate of about 18.5 per cent in July. The Federal Reserve promptly decided that the ceiling for the federal funds rate, the basic short-term rate of the money market and the rate over which the Fed has the most direct control, should rise to 6 per cent.

Assets of U.S. Banks Abroad Increase Sharply in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday that the assets of major foreign branches of U.S. banks increased about \$10.3 billion to \$185.3 billion in the three-month period ended June 30.

The assets, primarily loans to borrowers abroad, totaled nearly \$90.16 billion on June 30 in European countries, up from \$85.42 billion on March 31. The Fed's figures also showed increases in assets of major foreign branches of U.S. banks in Asia, Latin America, and African countries.

The total for Asian countries was nearly \$30.25 billion on June 30 compared with \$29.47

billion three months earlier. In Latin American and the Caribbean region, the mid-year total was about \$43.58 billion, up from \$40.16 billion on March 31.

In African countries, the total was about \$45.26 billion, up from \$35.44 billion three months earlier.

The Fed report also showed that liabilities of the major branches abroad totaled \$133.3 billion at mid-year compared with about \$117.32 billion at the end of the first quarter. The major increase in the volume of liabilities of U.S. banks abroad, accounted for about \$14.77 billion of the liabilities on June 30, up only slightly from \$14.74 billion at the end of March.

Consequently, the weekly average for the funds rate moved up from 5.35 per cent in the week ended July 30 to 5.4 per cent four weeks later. Since then, the funds rate has stayed close to 6 per cent, and it averaged 5.97 per cent in the week ended Wednesday.

"Now there is going to be a lot of discussion about whether the Fed will go to 6.25 or 6.5 per cent," a corporate bond trader said yesterday in a typical response to the news of the latest money-supply increases.

The short-term interest rates that the Fed monitors each week showed no sizable changes, but its average rate for three-month dealer-placed commercial paper was 5.88 per cent.

Commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks increased \$116 million to \$34.02 billion in the week ended Wednesday, their third gain in three weeks. All the latest increase, however, resulted from an expansion in the volume of bankers' acceptances, trade bills that the Fed counts among business loans.

Currency Rates

September 9, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major international currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	Scd.	Swf	Den.	Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4035	1.3899	105.585	50.02	7.4677	103.33	39.325		
Bombay	16.35	62.625	15.397	7.75	4.05	14.525	13.02		
Brussels	36.25	1.3899	105.585	50.02	7.4677	103.33	39.325		
London	1.17423								
Madrid	163.20	188.20	79.58	179.25	1.25	24.58	310.25		
Mexico	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25		
Paris	6.5595	1.3899	105.585	50.02	7.4677	103.33	39.325		
Stockholm	3.205	1.1547	102.575	45.385	6.825	6.825	39.325		

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		CLOSING PRICES, Sept. 9, 1977		NEW YORK (AP)		CLOSING PRICES, Sept. 9, 1977	
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2

Stocks Drop Sharply And Broadly on NYSE

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The stock market drifted into a sharp and broadly based decline today, pushed by growing investor concern about the economic outlook.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.06 points to 857.77. It was off 0.36 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues led advances by about 1,020 to about 575, and volume totaled 18.1 million shares, down from 18.25 million yesterday.

The Federal Reserve helped trigger the action yesterday after the market close when it reported an unexpectedly large increase in the money supply during the week ended Aug. 31.

Anticipation of a hefty increase was already a factor in yesterday's decline, analysts said.

The latest money-supply jump led to renewed worries about additional Fed credit tightening and a rise in short-term interest rates. Today, for example, the Fed entered the market with so-called reverse repurchase agreements, draining reserves from the banking system when the key federal funds rate traded at 6 per cent.

Citibank's announcement at the outset that it will hold its prime rate unchanged for at least another week failed to stem the selling.

Analysts also noted the market continues to be weighed down by widespread predictions of slower economic growth ahead, faltering corporate profits and higher unemployment.

Blue chips were among the prominent Big Board casualties. Du Pont dropped 1 1/4 to 107, U.S. Steel 1 1/2 to 31 7/8, IBM

1 5/8 to 283 3/4, Union Carbide 1 to 45 5/8, International Paper 1 1/4 to 48 1/4, Eastman Kodak 3/4 to 59 1/4 and General Motors 5/8 to 67 5/8.

In the glamour group, Burroughs declined 1 1/4 to 68 1/2 and Digital Equipment 3/4 to 48 3/4.

Chemtron was the most actively traded. Big Board leader, down 3/4 to 48 1/2, Crane Corp., which declined 1/4 to 28, withdrew its tender for Chemtron shares, leaving Allegheny Ludlum as the sole bidder. Allegheny fell 1/4 to 20 1/2.

Prices closed lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index closed at 118.34.

Cashless Industries, the top active, rose 1/4 to 2 7/8.

U.S. Consumers' Confidence Rises Slightly in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Conference Board's index of U.S. consumer confidence edged up to 89.8 in August, about a point above the July reading. The index is based on 1969-70 as 100.

The business research organization based here noted that the index has not changed much over the past year and a half. "Consumers evidently continue to be in a wait-and-see mood," said Fabian Lindner, the board's director of consumer research.

The board's index of buying plans remains at a high level. The buying plans index rose to 130.2 in August, up only slightly from July but well above the year-earlier 108 level.

"Buying plans have been quite strong since the beginning of this year," Mr. Lindner said, "although recently much of the strength is due to plans to buy homes."

In Washington meanwhile the Federal Trade Commission said manufacturers' after-tax profits averaged 5.8 cents per dollar of sales in the second quarter of 1977, compared with 5 cents in the first quarter. Profits in the second quarter of 1976 averaged 5.9 cents.

The FTC statistics, based on quarterly financial reports from more than 15,000 corporations, showed that the after-tax profits of manufacturing corporations in the second quarter this year were \$19.7 billion. They were \$18.6 billion in the first quarter and \$18.1 billion in the second quarter of 1976.

Japan Steel Firm To Omit Dividend

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Nippon Steel Corp. said today it has decided not to pay an interim dividend for the first half year ending Sept. 30 in view of worsening business conditions in the industry.

Dividends totaling 5 yen were declared for the year ended March 31, including an interim of 2.5 yen.

Vice-president Daiso Inai told a press conference Nippon Steel's board had decided to omit the dividend in the first half year. "The profit compared with a profit of 4.5 billion yen in the same period last year."

Affected by a slow economic recovery, its crude steel production in fiscal 1977 is likely to fall to 32.4 million tons from 34.4 million last year, he said.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Midday Indicated Prices		September 9, 1977		September 9, 1977	
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2
Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2	Amco	21 1/2

VALUE LINE brings COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE of 1650 AMERICAN STOCKS to European Investors

THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY continually reviews more than 1650 widely held American stocks. Key data and ranking for relative future price performance of each stock are kept up-to-date in the weekly Index. And about 125 new full-page reports are issued every week, so that each company is the subject of a complete report every 13 weeks. The full-page reports include operating and financial statistics going back 15 years and estimated 3 to 5 years ahead.

As a special introductory offer, you can receive 12 weeks of Value Line for only \$45, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. As a BONUS, you will also receive the 2000-page Investors Reference Service with the latest reports on over 1650 stocks, plus the 64-page guide, "Investing in Common Stocks." Send payment (no cash; please) along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 613 E2.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1977

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 9

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London Commodities U.S. Commodity Prices

High	Low	Close	Previous		
		(Bid-Ask)	(Close)		
SUGAR					
Oct	108.75	107.75-107.50	108.75-109		
Dec	112.50	112.50-112.50	113.50-114.00		
Mar	124	122.50-122.50	123.50-124		
May	127.50	126.50-126.50	127.75-127.75		
Aug	131.65	130.50-131	131.50-131.50		
Oct	135.25	134.50-135	135.50-135.50		
Dec	138.30	137.65-137.95	138.65-138.65		
Lots: 2,669.					
COCOA					
Sep	2758	2665-2738	2665-2666		
Dec	2428	2385-2420	2405-2410		
Mar	2110	2110-2115	2115-2120		
May	2145	2130-2140	2135-2140		
Sep	2070	2060-2070	2065-2070		
Sep	1990	1990-1991	2000-2001		
Dec	1910	1910-1920	1920-1925		
Lots: 2,000.					
COFFEE					
Sep	2955	2865-2945	2855-2865		
Nov	2553	2450-2519	2455-2459		
Dec	2110	2110-2115	2115-2120		
Mar	1966	1930-1955	1935-1934		
May	1875	1855-1875	1880-1835		
Jul	1815	1815-1820	1820-1821		
Sep	1810	1810-1820	1775-1780		
Lots: 2,000.					
NEW YORK, Sept. 8. — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:					
COMMODITY AND FRI. YEAR AGO					
FOODS					
COCAINE ACID					
COFFEE A Santos					
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Amsterdam	88.80	80.20	89.50	87.10
Brussels	101.83	102.50	107.83	100.25
Frankfurt	145.81	146.98	148.98	132.11
London 20	830.10	828.00	834.20	868.80

London 500	341.02	341.97	243.28	166.45
Milan	67.77	67.42		68.05
Paris	121.00	112.90	114.40	
Sydney	443.18	443.37	439.58	
Tokyo	264.70	264.70	264.70	
Taipei	5109.72	5109.72	5087.05	489.25
Zurich	317.00	316.10	318.10	262.50
(a) new; (c) old				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Sept. 8, 1977			
16424 Alcoa	50%	53%	70%
1000 Alcoa	50%	53%	70%
1000 Alcoa	50%	53%	70%
1000 Alcoa	50%	53%	70%
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Unchallenged	1679	1690	1750	Chd	Cel	3/4	3/4	7/4	+ Ve	1161 Kerr	A	\$14	12%	12%	+ Ve
Total Issues	13	14	380	CGIE		25%	24	24	+ Ve	300 Kottler	A	\$6	5%	5%	+ Ve
New 1977 highs	73	46	6675	Cl	Bk	Com	322%	25%	25/5 +						
New 1977 lows	57	36	6280	Chd	Tire	A	14	13%	14 + Ve	2280 Labatt	A	\$17%	17%	17%	+ Ve
										30 Lab	A	\$17	17%	17%	+ Ve

Dow Jones Averages											
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind.	862.58	867.17	867.00	867.00	-1.59		2200	2200	2200	2200	-
30 Ind.	112.58	112.60	112.54	112.54	-0.04		2201 Lch	2201	2201	2201	-
30 Ind.	116.28	116.32	116.10	116.12	-0.75		2202 Lch	2202	2202	2202	-
30 Ind.	29.75	29.75	29.70	29.70	-0.18		2203 Lch	2203	2203	2203	-
6 Stk							2204 Lch	2204	2204	2204	-
							2205 Lch	2205	2205	2205	-
							2206 Lch	2206	2206	2206	-
							2207 Lch	2207	2207	2207	-
							2208 Lch	2208	2208	2208	-
							2209 Lch	2209	2209	2209	-
							2210 Lch	2210	2210	2210	-
							2211 Lch	2211	2211	2211	-
							2212 Lch	2212	2212	2212	-
							2213 Lch	2213	2213	2213	-
							2214 Lch	2214	2214	2214	-
							2215 Lch	2215	2215	2215	-
							2216 Lch	2216	2216	2216	-
							2217 Lch	2217	2217	2217	-
							2218 Lch	2218	2218	2218	-
							2219 Lch	2219	2219	2219	-
							2220 Lch	2220	2220	2220	-
							2221 Lch	2221	2221	2221	-
							2222 Lch	2222	2222	2222	-
							2223 Lch	2223	2223	2223	-
							2224 Lch	2224	2224	2224	-
							2225 Lch	2225	2225	2225	-
							2226 Lch	2226	2226	2226	-
							2227 Lch	2227	2227	2227	-
							2228 Lch	2228	2228	2228	-
							2229 Lch	2229	2229	2229	-
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							2236 Lch	2236	2236	2236	-
							2237 Lch	2237	2237	2237	-
							2238 Lch	2238	2238	2238	-
							2239 Lch	2239	2239	2239	-
							2240 Lch	2240	2240	2240	-
							2241 Lch	2241	2241	2241	-
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							2257 Lch	2257	2257	2257	-
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							2325 Lch	2325	2325	2325	-
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							2360 Lch	2360	2360	2360	-
							2361 Lch	2361	2361	2361	

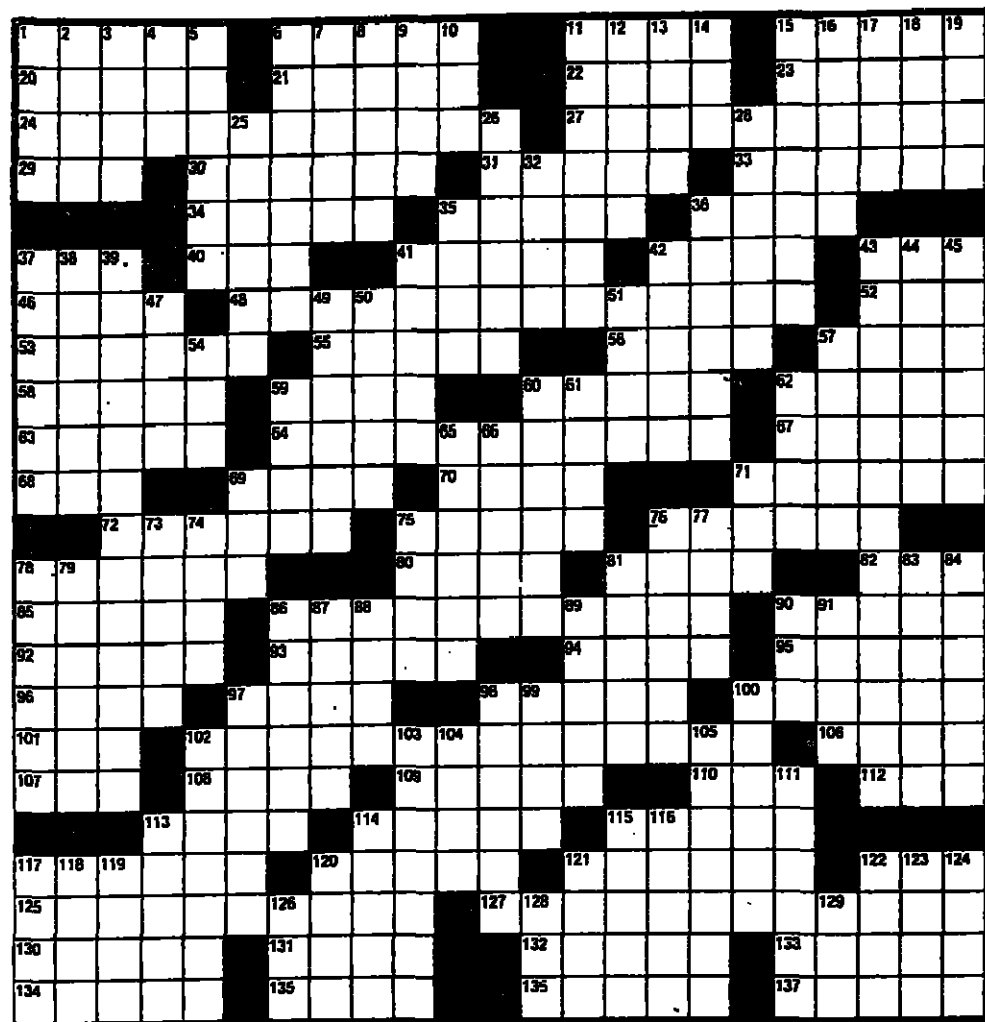
	High	Low	Close	M.C.
Composite	32.96	32.74	32.74	-0.4
Industrials	32.76	32.55	32.55	-0.55

Interest Rates				Interest Rates			
10 Year Treasury	49.7	20.40	49.80	-0.20	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Starting
Finance	55.65	25.40	55.40	-0.50	1 3/4	3 1/4	1 1/2
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				Tokyo Exchange			
Shares	Buy	Sales	Short	Sept. 9, 1977			
Sept. 8	710.21	342.66	1,587	Price	Price		
Sept. 7	709.74	409.14	1,587	Asahi Glass	Mitsubishi Hydr. Ind.	142	142
Sept. 6	115,072	226,234	689	Cannon	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. 5	99,476	226,234	1,650	Univ. of Chi. Frim.	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. 4	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. 3	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. 2	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. 1	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. 0	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -1	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -2	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -3	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -4	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -5	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -6	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -7	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -8	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -9	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -10	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -11	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -12	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -13	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -14	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -15	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -16	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -17	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -18	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -19	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -20	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -21	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -22	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -23	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -24	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -25	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -26	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -27	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -28	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -29	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -30	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -31	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -32	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -33	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -34	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -35	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -36	99,476	226,234	1,650	Yokohama	Mitsubishi Corp.	478	478
Sept. -37							

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

SAYINGS ACCOUNT—By Alfio Mici



ACROSS
1 Gorge
2 da Gama
3 Western judge
4 Fessie or eye
5 Lorraine
6 Defect
7 Of the ear
8 Rajah's spouse
9 Love
10 Slow and steady
11 Tuna ruler
12 Wakened
13 French seat of learning
14 Cat variety
15 Modern prince
16 In union
17 Faction
18 Globe
19 Paleolithic org.
20 Old womanish
21 Mal de
22 Name
23 Edge: Abbr.
24 Rolling stone
25 Grapes
26 Soap plants
27 Fred or Steve
28 Oklahoma city
29 Snuggle
30 "The King"
31 Ohio city
32 "He—in
33 Maschera"
34 Endue
35 Still waters
36 Kind of reward
37 French possessive
38 Max or Buddy
39 French ware
40 Merchant ship
41 Vichy marsh
42 Headless hawk
43 Connecticut
44 Submarine have

DOWN
1 Zodiac sign
2 Golf course unit
3 Friend
4 Like certain
5 whine
6 Anchored
7 Cowboy
8 Spanish style
9 Moist
10 Transparent
11 Wood measure
12 Spanish gold
13 Crown
14 "He—of Two
15 "Ides"
16 Game pieces

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ACROSS
1 Gorge
2 da Gama
3 Western judge
4 Fessie or eye
5 Lorraine
6 Defect
7 Of the ear
8 Rajah's spouse
9 Love
10 Slow and steady
11 Tuna ruler
12 Wakened
13 French seat of learning
14 Cat variety
15 Modern prince
16 In union
17 Faction
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19 Paleolithic org.
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34 Endue
35 Still waters
36 Kind of reward
37 French possessive
38 Max or Buddy
39 French ware
40 Merchant ship
41 Vichy marsh
42 Headless hawk
43 Connecticut
44 Submarine have

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 61 64 Cloudy
ALASKA... 16 61 Partly cloudy
ARIZONA... 61 64 Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS... 61 64 Partly cloudy
ATHENS... 61 64 Partly cloudy
ATLANTA... 61 64 Partly cloudy
BALTIMORE... 61 64 Partly cloudy
BOSTON... 61 64 Partly cloudy
BUENOS AIRES... 61 64 Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST... 61 64 Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA... 61 64 Partly cloudy
CHICAGO... 61 64 Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN... 61 64 Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL... 61 64 Partly cloudy
DUBLIN... 61 64 Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH... 61 64 Partly cloudy
FLORENCE... 61 64 Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT... 61 64 Partly cloudy
GENOVA... 61 64 Partly cloudy
Helsinki... 61 64 Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL... 61 64 Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS... 61 64 Partly cloudy
LONDON... 61 64 Partly cloudy
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WASHINGTON... 61 64 Partly cloudy
ZURICH... 61 64 Partly cloudy

BOOKS

THE LAST BEST HOPE

By Peter Tauber. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 628 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

ONE gathers from advance publicity that a lot of people are going to make a lot of money off "The Last Best Hope," a re-search, institute and think tank in the West. He falls in love with Johanna Riegluth, the wife of a scientist at another institute, and soon they are into a steady affair. They are also, this being a monumental epic novel of the 1960s, into every headline from the People's Park to Kent State. No kidding. With a witlessness that staggers the imagination, "The Last Best Hope" manages to place either or both of them at almost every major event of the period, so that we are treated to a richly predictable revisionist of Vietnam, Chicago, the assassinations, the McCarthy campaign, what have you. The novel ends, sentimentally and melodramatically, with Kent State.

It would be nice to be able to say that what all of this adds up to is a case of virtue rewarded. So few novels of any distinction get onto the best-seller lists that each one that does is cause for celebration. A couple of years ago there was "Ragtime," though it tends to shrink in esteem the longer one stays away from it; and this year there has been "Falconer"—which may well prove to be the most overpraised novel of the decade, if not indeed the century. For my money, the only recent novel that did reasonably well commercially and also added something worthwhile to our literature was Larry Woiwode's "Beyond the Bedroom Wall," and it didn't make any national best-seller list that I'm aware of.

That having been said, I've run out of ways to evade stating today's unhappy lesson: that "The Last Best Hope" is a truly, in fact monumentally, bad book. Give Peter Tauber points for sincerity and good intentions, but after that he gets nothing but demerits. In no particular order, he is guilty of ham-handed irony, clumsy dialogue (a problem he compounds by making his conversations interminable), awkward plotting and structure (which he attempts to compensate for by blatant hacking and filling), a show-and-tell method of exposition ("To understand what Bowen's job was meant to accomplish, Operation Research must first be understood"), and some of the worst sex-writing ever committed.

"Proprioceptive distractions came to him then: a tingling in his head, a brief stinging all about him. A chill in his freshly sensed arms and legs, a newborn first discovering himself. Then he discovered something finer."

All this nonsense has to do with a young man named Tyler Bowen, an all-American boy who has, through a process I never quite understood and certainly

never cared about, ended up doing public relations for something called the Gila Compound National Laboratories, a research institute and think tank in the West. He falls in love with Johanna Riegluth, the wife of a scientist at another institute, and soon they are into a steady affair. They are also, this being a monumental epic novel of the 1960s, into every headline from the People's Park to Kent State. No kidding. With a witlessness that staggers the imagination, "The Last Best Hope" manages to place either or both of them at almost every major event of the period, so that we are treated to a richly predictable revisionist of Vietnam, Chicago, the assassinations, the McCarthy campaign, what have you. The novel ends, sentimentally and melodramatically, with Kent State.

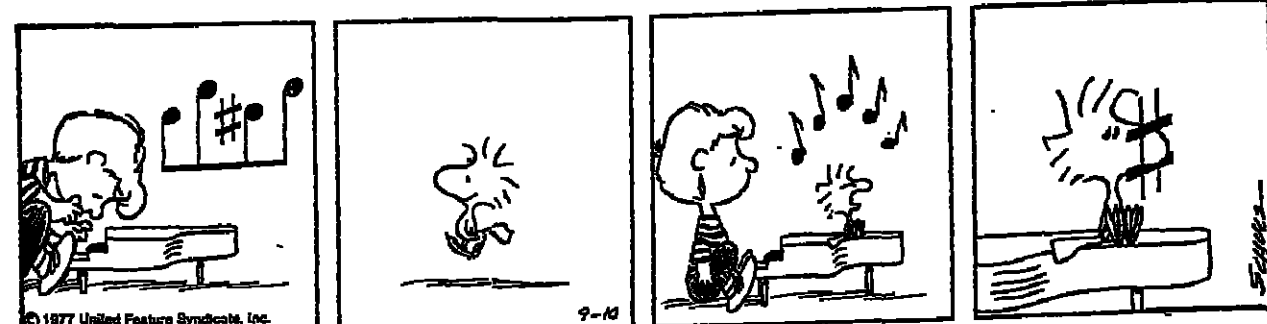
"The Last Best Hope" would not merit comment were it not a publishing phenomenon, and in that sense negative comment is more pointedly directed at the publisher and others who are cashing in on the book than at the author. It is evident, to begin with, that this soggy lump of a book never had any serious editing; if it had, it would be at least 200 pages shorter and a lot livelier—and one might care a bit about one or two of the people who populate it. But really that just makes the book typical of the publishing business today; hardly anyone edits any more, and books are sent onto the marketplace pretty much as they emerge from the typewriter.

Of course, it may simply be a case of bad taste. Some people in the publishing business may actually think "The Last Best Hope" is a good book. But I lean to a more cynical view. I think they immediately recognized that it contains certain basic ingredients for commercial success: It is very, very long; it is close enough to recent history to be "relevant"; it has a cast of thousands, and it trots in enough real historical personages to provide a tinkle of the "Ragtime" jingle. With these ingredients, it must have seemed to have best-seller written all over it, so the calculated process of making it into one was launched.

Well, Barnum and Nixon notwithstanding, the public is not always a fool, and from time to time it declines to do what the hucksters tell it to do. "The Last Best Hope" could start a consumer rebellion.

Jonathan Yardley, book editor of the Miami Herald, is the author of "Ring: A Biography of Ring Lardner."

PEANUTS



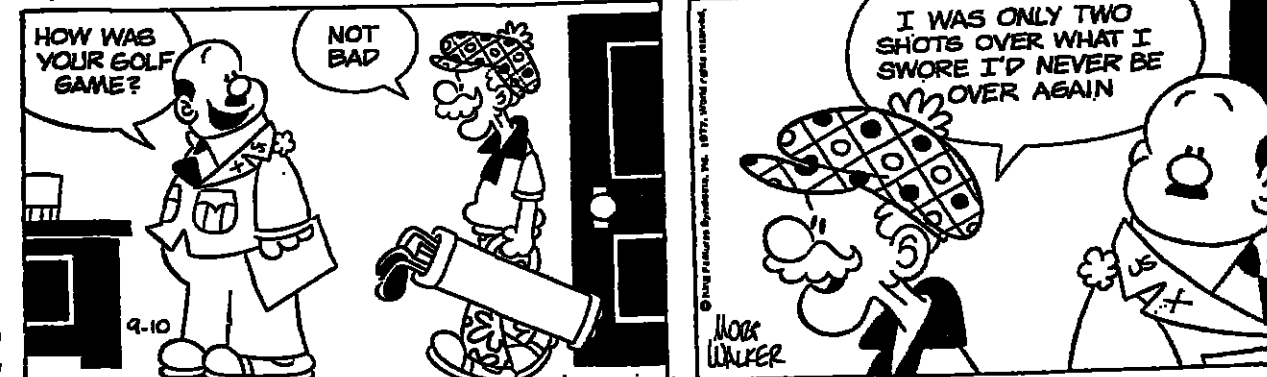
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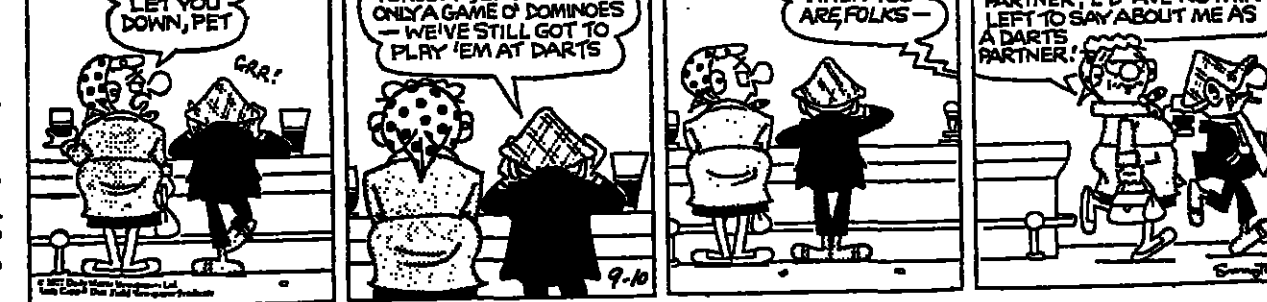
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEIS
CITY
TENNIV
VOMITE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: SORRY GLOVE OFFSET ENTIRE

Answer: What "backers" of horses must expect, from time to time—"REVERSES"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Evert, Turnbull to Meet in Final

Connors Overpowers Orantes

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 9. Jimmy Connors, moving ever closer to the top form that won him the men's title in the U.S. Open tennis championships in 1974 and 1976, ripped through Mami Orantes, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, last night in a match that had the crowd gasping at his power and aggressiveness.

Connors had a score to settle with fellow lefthander Orantes, who beat him in the final here in 1976 and humiliated him, 6-1, 6-3, in the U.S. clay court final in Indianapolis last month. He went out in his revenge the same way he slugs his backhand—hungrily, with both hands.

"It's maybe the best I've ever seen Jimmy on clay, especially against me," Orantes said with a sigh after the match. "Two or three times I got him on the run and he hit the ball that hard and kept that well and doesn't let a do anything."

"That much faster?"

Connors even impressed him. "I've never hit balls that fast, that firm, with that much power as those to the lines for me," he said. "I thought I could have done it, but I just didn't have the right form at the right time."

Connors said he had not been particularly well this summer. "But it turns out, I'm just getting into form at the right time," he said.

In today's women's semifinals, Chris Evert defeated Margaret Smith Court, 6-3, 7-5. The Australian Wendy Turnbull beat Martina Navratilova, 2-6, 6-4.

In matches yesterday, Connors won an unexpected 24-year-old Davis Cup player, ranked No. 3 seed Brian Gottfried, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, in just an hour 44 minutes. Turnbull, who won Wimbledon champion Virginia Wade last year, 6-1, 6-2, beat this time, 6-2, 6-1, and Navratilova defeated Mima Jancic, the French Open champion, 6-1.

Connors' savage returns kept him on the defensive every time he served, driving him back prohibiting him from slowing tempo the way he likes to do. Connors, this time, concentrated a slugging rather than the touch game that Orantes plays.

Orantes was a fraction late on shots—perhaps because he was playing under lights for the time this tournament, more because the shots were coming at him from Connors' racket at such incredible velocity.

Wild Forehand Volleys

Orantes left himself only a sliver of margin of error, hitting over the net and close to the line, but he did not miss much. Vulnerable forehand, which has so often exploited him, was left short, low slices, held effectively.

Statistics showed that he served 52 per cent of his first serve, compared to 82 per cent for Connors.

Connors, a tough, experienced, vicious clay court player who never been past the second round here, won eight straight from 1-2 in the first set

against Gottfried and never looked back. He lost only 22 games in beating Bill Scanlon, the Nasr, Mark Edmondson, Butch Walte and Gottfried in straight sets.

Gottfried, winner of four tournaments this year and No. 2 man in the Grand Prix standings, had one of his worst days. He hit some wild forehand volleys and never had any consistency to his ground game.

As Barazutti kept whacking his steady groundstrokes, passing repeatedly off the backhand, Gottfried became increasingly frustrated and confused. He didn't know when to attack and when to stay back and rally. He came in on bad approach shots, paid for the indiscretion and quickly unraveled.

"I think Gottfried don't play very well today," said Barazutti, the son of a poor truck driver who now makes more than \$150,000 a year from prize winnings and endorsements in Italy, where he is ranked No. 2 behind Adriano Panatta.

"He came to the net every time on my backhand, and every time I pass him," Barazutti said.

Turnbull, 24, and nicknamed "the Rabbit," is one of the quickest players in the women's game. Yesterday she used her speed to good advantage and played steadily to outlast Wade, who was impatient, sluggish and terrible off the backhand.

"High to Her Backhand"

"I just concentrated on keeping the ball in play, not giving her any pace, and looped a lot of forehands high to her backhand. She likes to hit her backhand low and firm, so she didn't like what

I was doing at all," Turnbull said.

Turnbull played smartly, slicing her backhand, moving Wade around, waiting for the 32-year-old Wimbledon queen—who won here in 1968 on grass, but has never been really comfortable since the surface was switched to clay in 1975—to make mistakes.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing flanked, from left, by Henri Cochet, René Lacoste, Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon.

Giscard Honors the 'Four Musketeers' of French Tennis

PARIS, Sept. 9 (UPI).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing received the "Four Musketeers" of French tennis today at the Elysée palace to commemorate their victory over the United States in the Davis Cup half a century ago. The French then went on to hold the cup five more years.

The President, a keen tennis player himself, gave the Legion of Honor, officer's rank, to Cochet, Brugnon, 82; Henri Cochet, 75, and René Lacoste, 72.

Jean (the Bouncing Basque) Borotra, 72, who also attended, already holds the Legion rank.

The President told the veterans he wished the younger generation to be inspired by the "exemplary quality which they gave French tennis—elegance, friendship, efficiency and victory."

Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the All-England Club of Wimbledon, attended the party as did other senior French players such as Pierre Darmon, Yvon Petra and Marcel Bernard. François Jauffret, younger, was there too.

Asked about the President's tennis style, Cochet said after the ceremony, "The President has a will to win. That's what matters, not style."

Red Sox Down Blue Jays, 7-2, While Setting a Homer Record

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Carlton Fisk drove in five runs with two homers and George Scott and Carl Yastrzemski added solo blasts to help set a major league homer record yesterday as the Boston Red Sox routed the Toronto Blue Jays, 7-2.

Scott's 22d homer, which came after Fisk's three-run homer in the second, established a major league record for consecutive homers in a season. Boston has hit two or more homers in a row 16 times this year, snapping the old mark of 15 set in 1964 by the Minnesota Twins.

Over the last three games, Fisk has four homers and 12 runs batted in. Fisk, who has 17 RBIs in his last five games, socked his 23d homer in the sixth after Jim Rice reached base on an infield single.

Yankees, Orioles Win Royals Streak at 9, Chisox Lose 2

SEATTLE, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Darrell Porter hit two solo homers and went 4-for-5 for the second straight game last night in powering the Kansas City Royals to their ninth straight victory, a 7-2 decision over the Seattle Mariners.

The American League West-

leading Royals have now won 20 of their last 23 games.

Hal McRae hit a solo homer in the third, his 18th.

Angels 2, White Sox 0
Angels 3, White Sox 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Lefty Lagrow's wild pitch with the ninth struck pinch-runner Orlando Ramirez to cap a three-run rally which gave California a 3-2 victory over Chicago and completed a doubleheader sweep for the Angels.

In the first game, Nolan Ryan and Dave Lachapelle combined for a four-hit shutout and Don Baylor hit his 21st homer to give California a 2-0 victory.

Ryan, 35-13, struck out five to increase his league-leading strikeout total to 317.

Baylor at the end of the first

game had 10 hits in his last 12 at-bats.

Yankees 4, Indians 3
At Cleveland, errors by Larvell Blanks and Jim Morris accounted for three unearned New York runs as the Yankees scored a 4-3 victory over Cleveland.

Orioles 4, Tigers 9
At Detroit, Doug DeCinces hit a two-run homer and scored another run and Jim Palmer pitched a four-hitter for his third shutout to give Baltimore a 4-0 victory over Detroit.

Bob Sykes was working on a five-hit shutout when he walked DeCinces with two out in the seventh. DeCinces then stole second, and Mark Belanger, who had three hits to raise his average to .305, drove him home with a single to left.

Palmer, only 3-3 for his last nine starts, raised his record to 15-11.

Pennant Contenders in the NL Remain on the Winning Side

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Eddie Murray, by Ed McBride, Mike Schmidt and Jay Johnstone powered the Philadelphia Phillies to an 8-2 victory over the New York Mets yesterday as Tug McGraw pitched four hitless innings in relief of winner Gene Garber.

McBride, Schmidt and Johnstone homered in the seventh against reliever Bob Apodaca to break open what had been a 3-2 game.

Garber, now 8-6, relieved starter Jim Kaat in the fifth when New York had a run in and two men on.

single in the fifth and a RBI double in the seventh. Frank Taveras and Bill Robinson drove in a run apiece with singles.

Cubs 3, Expos 2
At Chicago, Dave Rosello scored an unearned run on Bill Buckner's one-out sacrifice fly in the 10th to give Chicago a come-from-behind 3-2 triumph over Montreal.

Bruce Sutter, the third Chicago pitcher, worked three innings and got his sixth victory against one loss. Sutter struck out the first six batters he faced to tie a National League record for consecutive strikeouts by a relief pitcher. It was the seventh time a reliever had recorded six straight strikeouts, the last previous by Don Gullett, then with the Cincinnati Reds, in 1971.

Dodgers 5, Braves 4
At Atlanta, Dusty Baker scored the winning run on Dave Lopes' sacrifice fly in the 11th and then saved Los Angeles' 5-4 victory over Atlanta in the bottom of the inning with a throw to home plate that nailed Rowland Office trying to score from second on a base hit.

Baker, who earlier in the game hit his 24th homer, led off the 11th with a single and moved to third an out later when Manny Mota's sacrifice bunt gave him his 118th lifetime pinch hit to move into second place on the career list. Lopes followed with a fly to left and Baker scored easily ahead of the throw.

Beds 6, Giants 5
At Cincinnati, George Foster's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth enabled Cincinnati to defeat San Francisco, 6-5.

Pete Rose led off the ninth with a routine grounder to pitcher Randy Moffitt. McCovey, who earlier had hit two homers, bobbled the throw for an error. Rose promptly stole second. Ken Griffey followed with an infield hit, moving Rose to third, and Joe Morgan was walked intentionally, setting up Foster's game-winning fly.

Astros 7, Padres 1
At Houston, Roger Metzger's bases-loaded triple kept a five-run sixth that led Houston to a 7-1 victory over San Diego.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

USC and UCLA Looking for Quarterback...

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 (UPI).—For the first time in a dozen years, neither Southern California nor UCLA is a solid pick to win the Pacific 8 Conference football title.

For a change the Trojans and Bruins go into a new season with as many question marks as Washington, Stanford and California.

Both USC and UCLA are searching for a quarterback and have holes to fill elsewhere. The Bruins need someone like John Scarso or Jeff Dankworth to run their year T and that kind of a quarterback isn't always easy to find. The Trojans will settle for a stand-up quarterback who can hit five receivers.

UCLA's Terry Donahue is looking for the right man among holdover Steve Bukich, reserve Rick Bashore or freshman Craig Landis.

A Good Pass-Catcher
USC's John Robinson is considering Rob Hertel at quarterback. He needs someone who can take advantage of Randy Stumrins' pass-catching abilities because for the first time in years USC has only one solid tailback—Charles White—instead of three or four, and one fullback—Most Tatum.

Washington probably has fewer problems than any Pac 8 team going in. Solid performers on offense include Warren Moon at

quarterback, Ronnie Rowland at tailback, wide receiver Spider Gaines (a track star), center Blair Bush and tackles Jeff Towns and Roger Westlund. The defense is led by tackle Dave Brown and linebackers Brett Gagliardi and Antowaine Richardson.

At Stanford, there is a new coach in Bill Walsh. He's pass-oriented and in Guy Benjamin the Cardinals have a good quarterback.

California is a dark horse team. The Bears are looking for a quarterback and are hoping junior college transfer Charles Young, who passed for more than 4,600 yards in two years, is the answer.

Deep at Quarterback

If Oregon State can avoid injuries (last year almost every

man from the starting 22 missed at least one game), it is certain to win more than the two games it did last year. The team is deep at quarterback and has one of the finest receivers in the league in Dwayne Hall.

Washington State has such star performers as quarterback Jack Thompson, running back Dan Dornnick and wide receivers Mike Levenseller and Brian Kelly.

Oregon is counting on quarterback Jack Henderson and an experienced defensive line. In the PCAA, San Jose State, which plays Washington, Stanford and California of the Pac 8, is the defending champion and the team to beat. The major challenge will come from Fresno State, which has a fine veteran quarterback in Dean James.

...Oklahoma Rich in Starters

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Oklahoma will have 18 returning starters from the team that finished with a 9-2-1 record for a share of the Big Eight title in 1976.

Oklahoma will have nine starters returning on offense, including quarterback Thomas Litt and running back Elvis Peacock, plus nine returning on defense, in-

cluding noseguard Reggie Kinlaw, linebacker Darryl Hunt and deep back Zac Henderson.

"We're not as good as we were in 1976-77 but we will be better than we were in 1976 because of the experience factor," said coach Barry Switzer, whose four-year coaching record at Oklahoma is 41-9-2.

Oklahoma was almost a unanimous choice to win the Big Eight title in the vote of the conference media and the Sooners are expected to once again challenge for the national title.

Oklahoma's biggest challenge in the Big Eight is expected to come from Colorado. Coach Bill Mallory will have 15 starters returning, including quarterback Jeff Knapp and defensive tackle Ruben Vaughan.

Mallory's biggest concern is finding a replacement for tailback Tony Reed, who finished second in the Big Eight in rushing last year with 1,210 yards.

Another challenger is Oklahoma State and it would be hard to discount the Cowboys' chances with Terry Miller still around. Miller led the league in rushing (1,541 yards) and scoring (114 points) last season.

Rebuilding on Defense

Nebraska has one of the best tight ends in the country in Ken Speth but has a serious rebuilding job on defense where four all-Big Eight performers are gone—defensive tackles Ron Fritts and Mike Fritz, linebacker Clete Picken and deep back Dave Eustachius.

Not so with Iowa State. "I would predict that this will be the best defense in Iowa State history," says Cyclone coach Earle Bruce.

The Cyclones, who ranked second in the nation in total offense last year, also have hope ofensively with junior Dexter Green, who ranks as the second best running back in the conference behind Miller. Green rushed for 1,074 yards last year and caught 19 passes for 240 more yards.

Tough Schedules
Missouri and Kansas have two of the toughest schedules in the nation. In addition to the rugged Big Eight slate, Missouri will play Southern Cal, California and Arizona State while Kansas meets UCLA, Texas A-M and Miami (Fla.).

Missouri will try to combat its schedule with one of the best aerial shows in the country in quarterback Fats Woods and wide receivers Leo Lewis and Joe Stewart. Kansas will attack its schedule with a stable of fine runners led by Norris Banks and Bill Campfield.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Montreal	001 000 000 0-2 7-2
Chicago	000 000 200 1-3 6-0
St. Louis	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Philadelphia	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
New York	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
San Diego	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Los Angeles	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
San Francisco	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Atlanta	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Cincinnati	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Washington	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
San Jose	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
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Washington	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
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Colorado	000 000 000 0-2 6-0
Arizona	000 000 000 0-2 6-0

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Philadelphia	W L Pct GB
Pittsburgh	21 50 .294 6
Chicago	24 64 .273 11 1/2
St. Louis	24 65 .267 12 1/2
Montreal	25 63 .289 13
New York	24 65 .268 13
San Diego	24 65 .268 13
Los Angeles	24 65 .268 13
San Francisco	24 65 .268 13
Atlanta	24 65 .268 13
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Friday's Games

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